PATHFINDER

A NEWS REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS

PUBLISHED AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 22, 1939

Byrd: Again to Antarctica

(See Page 16)

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READERS WRITE

A Question From Cairo

After reading in one of your late issues (PATHFINDER, April 29) your article on "goodness" of cities, which interested me very much, I would like to know the rank of two other cities: Seattle, Wash., and Baltimore, Md.

Victor H. Raphael
205 Rue Emad-el Dine
Cairo, Egypt

[Seattle's "G-score" is 47, placing it in a five-way tie for 31st rank in "goodness" among the cities of the nation. Baltimore, with a G-score of 31, stands with ten other cities in 229th place.—Ed.]

"Irresponsible Public Servants"

I see in the news that the Senate cannot get a quorum to do business. They had to call the roll three times this morning and then go and marshal in the members . . . This kind of action would make anarchists of the best Americans . . . These Senators are paid by the people . . . and the people can rid the country of such irresponsible public servants . . . If we can't get men that can stand the tremendous grind of a 4-hour session, most of them twiddling their thumbs . . . we had better do away with the Senate entirely. We miners stand an 8-hour shift without complaining much, when we are fortunate enough to have a job.

Ellis Phillips
Butte, Montana

[For purposes of the record, and in all fairness, it should be noted that many Congressmen spend a good part of their time in office work outside the Capitol itself.—Ed.]

Fences For Safety

PATHFINDER (June 17) mentions one objection to keeping straying livestock off the roads as the high cost of fencing. This is a very real objection for poverty-stricken farmers . . . Governments spend millions of dollars for fine highways, made for high speeds. They spend large amounts for under-passes . . . The cost of fences would not be much in comparison with the other sums expended on our highways. Let whoever builds the highways put up and keep up a fence beside it—for the sake of safety.

Edward D. Hamner
Oakwood, Texas

Concerning Presbyterians and Baptists

May I call attention to some errors of statement in your June 10 issue on "Presbyterian Union?"

The Presbyterian Church U. S. A. (north) has been trying for many years to unite the various Presbyterian sects. In 1902, I voted for union with the Cumberland branch. The vote carried in both churches, but so many of the Cumberland people refused to come with us that the denomination did not cease to exist. A lot of bitterness over property rights followed. Splits are more easily produced than unions.

The splits which the present Assembly attempted to heal were made long before the rise of Modernism, but Modernism figures in the question of union, for the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A. (south) rightly thinks that the northern branch is dominated by that type of thought. In April, I heard the Presbytery of Florida discuss the question. It seemed to me that every member feared the possible union.

You are wrong also about the size of the resultant union. The Baptists would still be in the lead with 4,482,315 (1938) for the Southern Baptist Convention. See Americana Encyclopedia annual. I was recently in New Orleans. That city has more than 30 Negro churches; all but four are Baptist of some type or other.

William Carle
Lake Creek, Ore.

Christ in Christian Science

Being a student of Christian Science, I appreciate the fair view you give of our religion in your June 24 issue. However, there is one thing which might leave a wrong impression. You say we regard Jesus as the Way-shower and not as the Redeemer. If you had only gone a step further and said that we distinguish between the human man, Jesus, and His spiritual self, Christ, you would have been quite correct. The Christ is our Redeemer . . .

Mrs. R. A. Urban
Epping, N. Dak.

Little Business's Problem

Your article "Little Business Loans" (PATHFINDER, June 24) is just another indication that some of our representatives are still willing to try out impractical things. Any little business man who can produce a healthy statement but requires financial assistance to tide him over an embarrassing period, can no doubt obtain the necessary relief locally . . . The only real solution for the little business man lies in solving the problem of his customers. He naturally depends on little business customers, most of whom are poorly paid wage earners or are on WPA, which means the same thing. Until we see that every man who can work has work, and receives a decent wage, and that every man too old to work is given a livable pension, there is no solution to the little business man's problem. To encourage him by extending to him a long term loan is going to do more harm than good . . .

A. S. Luce, Sr.
Oakland, Calif.

Not Enough Spuds?

I see in your issue of June 24 ("Business, Farm") that the nation's hotels annually consume 51 million pounds of meat, 11½ million pounds of fish, 12½ million pounds of ham and bacon, and only 6 million pounds of potatoes. There must be an error somewhere. Every hotel I ever stopped at, you had to adjust your glasses to see the meat, it was cut so thin, but you got about 12 times as many potatoes.

F. A. Efaw
Centerville, Iowa

A Recruit for Mr. Kelly

I would like to give three cheers for Mr. John F. Kelly of Quincy, Pa. ("Readers Write," June 24) I heartily agree with his relief plan and will be ready to board the first ship bound for Nares Deep. Anything is preferable to this make-shift, uncertain, haphazard existence . . . uncertain whether we will eat next week or even have a roof over our heads. When worst comes to worst, we have to go to some relief office to cajole and wheedle for two weeks to obtain a $3 grocery order out of a smug individual . . .

Dana Hardman
Montrose, Colo.

Thorkelson and a Choice

Thanks for the publicity given our congressman, Dr. Thorkelson, in your June 24 issue under "Capital Chat." Many of us knew his calibre before the November election, but what would you do if you had to choose between Thorkelson and Jerry O'Connell? We hope the machines turn out a better choice next time.

J. S. Fenton
Sheridan, Mont.

"The First Step"

I wonder if Mr. Brooks of Renova, Pa., ("Readers Write," June 24) realizes that he, the rabid anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist, is taking the important first step toward a totalitarian state in America when he advocates "passing bills directly against Fascists and Nazis, not permitting them to hold meetings or distribute literature and deporting their foreign leaders." Our American rights to freedom of speech, freedom of assemblage, and freedom of press are . . . our most precious possessions. Let us preserve them.

Alexander M. French
New Concord, Ohio

Boost From Indiana

As a reader of PATHFINDER for 33 or 34 years, I think it is time for me to say it is one of the best and most reliable magazines in the country.

Rev. A. Adam Irelan, M. A. L.
Hartford City, Ind.

CONTENTS

	Page
Americana	7
Asides Abroad	10
Business, Farm	13
Capital Chat	15
Editorial	14
Education	11
Fashions	20
From the Record	15
Household	23
Movie World	19
Names	17
National Scene	4
Other Lands	7
Pastime, Smiles	22
Poland	3
Presenting	16
Religion and Society	12
Science, Medicine	10
Women	18

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POLAND—

It May Be Europe's Next Great Battlefield

In the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces, His Majesty's Government would feel themselves bound at once to lend the Polish government all support in their power . . . I may add that the French Government . . . stand in the same position . . .

WITH this historic statement in the House of Commons last March, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain gave Poland promise of British and French aid against German aggression. With one mighty push, he moved Britain's diplomatic frontier from the Rhine to Poland's Vistula river. For better or for worse, he staked out Poland as a great battlefield where Europe's have and have-not nations may someday come to grips.

Last week, as for the five months previously, Poland was menaced. Nazi Albert Foerster told Germans in the Free City of Danzig, controlled by Poland: "Through Der Fuehrer's political genius, 10,000,000 Germans have been brought back to the Fatherland. We are only 450,000—should we doubt that he will do for us what he has done for far greater numbers?" Next day, Chamberlain entered Commons with another statement: any coup attempting to change the status of Danzig would be regarded as a threat to Polish independence, answerable by force.

When Adolf Hitler shouts for Danzig, he reminds Britons of the Duchess in *Alice in Wonderland* who shouted: "Off with her head!" Danzig and the Polish Corridor, which Hitler also means to have, carry 75 per cent of Poland's foreign trade. In a sense, they are Poland's head; but Poland, neither defenseless nor demure, is no Alice.

. . . Bogs and Battalions

In area, Poland measures 150,000 square miles. Its citizens number 34,500,000. In area and population, it is about equal to New England plus the states of New York and Pennsylvania. In physical appearance, it is somewhat like America's South—predominantly flat, and heavily wooded. Poland's Appalachians are the Carpathian mountains; its Ohio and Mississippi are the Rivers Vistula and Bug.

To protect it from Russia, Poland has the Pripet marshes on the east—a district of bogs which is bigger than England and the Netherlands combined. To guard it against Germany on the west, Poland has no natural defenses. But she has a regular standing army of 350,000 men which could be swelled to 5,000,000 immediately upon declaration of war. The prospect of fighting Germany, moreover, is nothing new. During the past 10 centuries, Poles and Teutons have declared war on each other on an average of once every 17 years.

Historically, Poland is a ghost from the grave to haunt Germany. First known ruler of Poland was Ziemowit, a pagan prince who in 962 A. D. established his sway over the land between the Carpathian Mountains and the Bug. By marriage with the royal family of Lithuania 400 years later, the Polish royal house stretched its domain from the Baltic sea nearly to the Black.

The Status of Danzig Is a Ticklish Issue

. . . Peak of Power

Under its great 16th century kings, Sigismund I, Sigismund II and Stephen Batory, Poland climbed to the peak of its power. Its brilliant armies were a bulwark against heathen hoardes pressing in from Asia. It maintained the highest degree of civil, religious and intellectual freedom of any country on the continent. Like the United States of a later day, it was a refuge for the oppressed of other nations.

Frederick the Great of Prussia early realized that no great Germanic nation could flower in the shade of a powerful Poland. Prussian policy aimed at destroying Poland. In 1772, when Polish democracy had degenerated into anarchy, the edges of the kingdom—including the Corridor—were shorn off by Prussia, Russia and Austria. No blood was shed, and in 1793, each nation took a little more.

By a third partition in 1795, Poland ceased to exist—a striking illustration of what might happen if Poland lost Danzig and the Corridor in 1939. But under the leadership of Josef Kosciuszko, a veteran of the American revolution, Poland went down fighting. It probably would fight today.

Kosciuszko was Poland's first modern hero. Its next was Josef Pilsudski. When Europe went to war in 1914, Pilsudski headed one of the three Polish brigades which fought for Austria against Russia. But when Russia surrendered to the Central Powers in 1917, Germany and Austria did not

International

Poland's Rough, Tough Army Substitutes for Natural Defenses in the West

create an independent Polish state. They divided Russian Poland between them.

Chiefly through the efforts of France and of Woodrow Wilson, whose ear had been caught by the Polish patriot-pianist, Paderewski, Poland's claims to independence were recognized at the Peace Conference of Versailles. Pilsulski, original head of the Polish Legion, was recognized as head of the Polish state. Paderewski became its first premier.

. . . Devastation and Disease

During the war, when it was a battleground for the imperial armies of Germany, Austria and Russia, Poland was devastated, starved and diseased as was no other country in Europe. But Poland kept on fighting. It had been accorded the same boundaries as it possessed after the partition of 1793; for Pilsudski, this was not enough. He captured the Ukrainian (now Soviet) city of Kiev in 1921, but soon was faced by a counter-offensive by the Communist Marshal Tukachevsky, who declared: "Our way toward world-wide revolution passes over the corpse of Poland."

Tukachevsky was wrong. In one of the decisive battles of world history, Pisludski stopped him at the gates of Warsaw, then chased him back to Russia. By the Peace of Riga and by treaty with other countries, Poland won its final form. From Russia, it received 100,000 square miles of territory; from Austria, 31,000; from Lithuania, 11,000; and from Germany, 7,000. With the exception of the rich German industrial district of Silesia, all of postwar Poland had been Polish before.

Today, although he has been dead since 1935, Pilsudski still rules Poland. Because *Dziadek* ("Grandfather") Pilsudski did not believe that Poland was ready for democracy, the nation is not a true democracy. Some have called it a dictatorship without a dictator.

. . . Heirs of Pilsudski

Pilsudski left three heirs. Nominally the top man of Poland's triumvirs is Ignace Moscicki, the nation's president. Once a professor of electrophysics, Moscicki for a time was known as "Ignace the Obedient" because of his subservience to his perennial premier, Pilsudski. Now, although under the Polish Constitution he holds powers comparable to those wielded by President Roosevelt in 1933, Moscicki forms his policies in obedience to Poland's other two triumvirs.

One of these is Inspector-General Edward Rydz-Smigly, successor to Pilsudski as chief of Poland's army. Officially, he is "the first person of Poland after the President of the Republic." In wartime, he automatically would receive powers tantamount to dictatorship. Shaven-headed and 53, he has the devoted support of Poland's army.

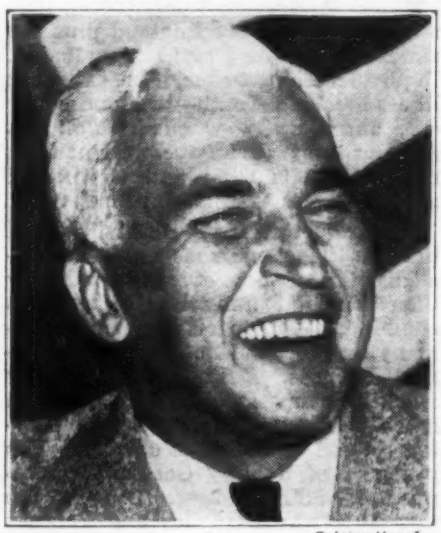
(Continued on page 20)

THE NATIONAL SCENE

President: Noise, Action

Somewhat to President Roosevelt's annoyance, the biggest noise in Washington last week was produced by political reverberations from his appointment of Paul V. McNutt to be Federal Security Administrator. Behind the buzz of political gossip, the President turned his attention to a wide variety of other actions.

• *Appointment:* The McNutt appointment to the newly created FSA post brought from commentators a barrage of speculation on its political implications (see col. 3). Seeking to muffle "shallow" suggestions, Roosevelt assured reporters at his press conference that McNutt had been selected solely on his record and his merit as a capable executive. His work as FSA



International

McNutt: A "Charming Young Man"

Administrator would have no more bearing on his flourishing 1940 Presidential aspirations, Roosevelt said, than the official activities of ten or fifteen other "charming young men" in his Administration.

• *Neutrality:* Having warned reporters against "writing themselves out on a limb" on the political angles of the McNutt appointment, the President warned Congress against its apparent intention to drop neutrality legislation at this session. Backing a statement by Secretary Hull that the "peace and security of the United States" required adoption of the Administration's program, Roosevelt said that anything might happen before the next session and that Congress would find it doubly difficult to legislate on neutrality if a war broke out in the meantime. He did not indicate, however, whether he would insist on action before adjournment.

• *Strike:* The WPA strike against the new 130-hour work-month brought a reminder from the President that he had noted no objection to that provision of the 1940 relief bill in signing the measure. Apparently thus disapproving the strike, Roosevelt also minimized its importance by claiming that only 3% of those on relief rolls had walked out.

The President's other actions during the week included:

¶ Appointment of three of the executive assistants granted him under recent reorganization plans. Half of the "selfless six" will be: Lauchlin Currie of Maryland, economist for the Federal Reserve Board; William H. McReynolds, of Michigan, administrative assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; and James H. Rowe, already a minor member of the White House secretariat.

¶ Authorization of a government expedition, headed by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, to claim for the U. S. certain areas of the Antarctic in the western hemisphere. (see page 16).

¶ Contemplation of a protest against his reported prospective reception for General Rafael L. Trujillo, former President and still dictator of Santo Domingo, now in this country. Friends of the Caribbean island republic wrote the President condemning any "endorsement of a . . . homegrown dictatorship. . . "

Political Notes

Last week, some 47 weeks before the presidential nominating conventions were to meet, saw these political developments:

• Paul V. McNutt accepted appointment as Federal Security Administrator amidst the most confused and confusing stream of comment ever brought forth by a New Deal nomination. An avowed seeker of the Presidency, McNutt said only two days before word of his selection became known that he would definitely step out if Roosevelt ran again. The appointment as FSA chief seemed to mean one of two things: either the President was restraining McNutt from pushing his own candidacy by putting him at a task allowing little time for lining up convention delegates or the President was trying to build up McNutt as a possible successor. One or two commentators recalled what may be a significant parallel: The first Roosevelt took the Governor of the Philippine Islands into his Cabinet as Minister of War and then propelled him right into the Presidency. Thus, the successor to Theodore Roosevelt was William H. Taft.

• After recent conferences with President Roosevelt, Governor Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, who started "Boss Tom" Pendergast on the way to the penitentiary, began a 6,000-mile tour of the western states.

• The latest nationwide sentiment, as tested by Dr. George Gallup's Amer-

ican Institute of Public Opinion, showed Thomas E. Dewey still leading the field for the Republican nomination but with his lead decreasing slightly and preference for Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg mounting. At the same time, it was reported that Dewey was planning a series of five major speeches on national affairs to be delivered next Fall and Winter.

• If "I could have my own way," said Senator George D. Norris of Nebraska, he would prefer someone other than Roosevelt for 1940. However, he added, he would not in any way oppose a third term.

• Arriving in France on a visit to her sister, Mrs. James Roosevelt, 84-year-old mother of the President, said that so far as her son's health is concerned "he could stand another term very well." As to whether she thought he would run, she said she doubted that the President "himself knew just now."

Congress: Tired

Stiff and sore, members of a Congressional softball team last week ruefully explained why they had lost their annual game to a team of Capitol newspapermen by a 17-7 score. "We were worn out from too much legislation," they moaned.

No less tired than its athletic contingent was Congress as a whole last week. Relapsing after recent tense legislative activity, members devoted most of their attention to side-stepping a fight on the biggest remaining obstacle to adjournment—neutrality.

Aim of the Roosevelt administration is repeal of the automatic arms embargo in the present Neutrality Act. Its claim is that, in the absence of an embargo, would-be aggressors will not start a war, and hence the U. S. will not be involved, because Europe's democracies, controlling the seas, will be able to draw supplies from America. Diametrically opposed is the view of isolationists who seek to keep the embargo as a guarantee against America's being drawn into war.

In passing the Bloom neutrality bill last fortnight, 200 to 188, the House sought a compromise between these views by keeping the automatic embargo, but applying it only to arms and ammunitions and not, as previously, to "implements of war." Such a distinction presumably would permit shipment of airplane parts, trucks and other "non-lethal" materials. The Administration, however, was still fighting for outright repeal of the embargo when the measure reached the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

To set the stage for that group's deliberations, 74-year-old Senator William E. Borah, its ranking Republican member and veteran isolationist, delivered a biting attack on European international relations. Noting foreign reactions to House retention of a partial embargo, Borah asserted: "We cannot afford to listen to the arguments, denunciations or grins of either the democracies or the dictators. They all have in mind just one thing: to make such use of the United States as will serve their own interests."

To prove his point that democracies and dictatorships are "tarred with the same brush" Borah cited the "sublime deeds" of Munich: "When the hour came . . . to join in a movement to destroy—literally to murder—the one real democracy in Europe, what was the distinction? Was there anything considered by any or all of them except purely selfish interests—brutal, criminal, selfish interests?"

Quick to capitalize on Borah's influential oratory was California's Republican Hiram Johnson, his fellow-veteran of the great isolationist fight against the League of Nations, who rallied an estimated 34 Senators behind a pledge to fight for the arms embargo: "We are determined to maintain our position by every honorable and legitimate means . . ." To weary Congressmen, the strength of Johnson's bloc and the spirit of his statement spelled a dreaded word: filibuster. The Foreign Relations Committee promptly voted, 12 to 11, to defer all consideration of neutrality revision until "the next session."

International

Borah: "We Cannot Afford to Listen . . ."

Though the vote was split with 11 Democrats holding out against five Democrats, five Republicans, one Progressive and one Farmer-Laborite, commentators took special note of two of the five Democrats voting to defer action. They were Senators Guy M. Gillette of Iowa and Walter F. George of Georgia. Both had been among the so-called "purge" targets of President Roosevelt and many believed their anti-Administration votes were in retaliation.

While Roosevelt's leaders hastily sought some last-minute strategy to force a neutrality measure out of committee, the Administration's new $2,660,000 lend-spend bill was introduced in both houses. With one of its most controversial items — extension of $500,000,000 in foreign credits—omitted, sponsors predicted easy passage. Critics, however, calling it a "glorified pork barrel" and banking on adjournment sentiment, were not so sure.

The following items also held attention last week:

• The Hatch bill providing criminal penalties for coercion of, or solicitation of money from, relief workers for political purposes was granted right of way by the House Rules Committee. With its last committee hurdle thus cleared, the measure, already passed by the Senate in more stringent form, was thus assured of a vote.

• The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 10 to 2 against a resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment to limit Presidents to single six-year terms and to forbid election of any man heretofore holding that office. Opposition in the first test of third term sentiment in Congress came from Senators of all shades of political belief. The resolution will be reported without recommendation, a move virtually killing its chances for a vote.

• Congress was grieved by the death of 67-year-old Rep. Sam D. McReynolds, Democrat, of Tennessee. The genial chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, had been ill of heart disease since last Fall.

Louisiana: No Sale?

Political heirs of Louisiana's assassinated "Kingfish," the late Huey P. Long, once negotiated a peace, sometimes called the "Second Louisiana Purchase," with the Roosevelt Administration. Before the 1936 Democratic National Convention, Federal income tax investigations of the state's leading politicians were dropped, and the state's 20 convention delegates plumped for Roosevelt. Last week, with a Federal investigation of Louisiana's current political scandals steadily broadening, it seemed that Longsters' new peace overtures had met a response of "no sale."

Federal charges entered the investigation of Louisiana State University, first touched off by indictment of its president James Monroe Smith on an embezzlement count, with the arrest of "2% George" Caldwell, construction superintendent at the school, for allegedly diverting WPA materials and labor to private uses. New charges against Smith, meanwhile, accused him of forging the name of former Governor O. K. Allen, who died in 1936, to $118,000 worth of unauthorized university bonds for use in wheat speculations. From Smith's jail came an ominous threat to "blow the lid" off the whole complicated story of corruption at L. S. U. "I'm not going to be made the goat," warned the imprisoned educator.

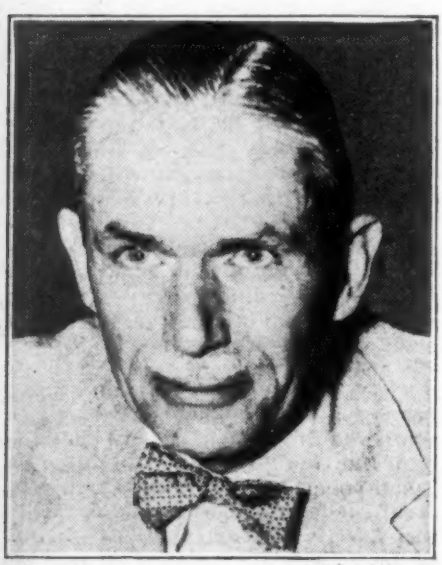
Encouraged in their hopes for a sweeping Federal inquiry, foes of the

Long machine were elated by the prospect of these additional investigations: (1) that wholesale vote frauds had "stolen" an election for Federal office last year; (2) the possibility that Federal money had gone into the Long political war chest under a 5% "deducts" assessment on salaries of public employees; (3) that the $12,500,000 Charity Hospital in New Orleans, partly financed by PWA, had been built on faulty piles, so that it was considerably damaged by settling.

WPA Strike

Sometimes called the "aristocrats of labor," most plumbers, carpenters, bricklayers, electricians and other skilled building-trade workers are organized into strong craft unions, many of them affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These compact organizations have attained a widely-recognized system of "prevailing wages": relatively high hourly pay scales. To preserve these "standards of a lifetime," the A. F. of L. last week was brandishing the strike weapon. Its opponent was the Congress of the United States.

In the early days of the Works Progress Administration, building-trade unions won for their unemployed members, who were performing skilled labor on relief construction projects, the regular union rates of hourly pay prevailing in private construction work. Top limits, however, were placed by WPA officials on the total amount per month that any relief worker might earn. Under these two rulings, skilled workers earned their maximum monthly wage from WPA, at "prevailing" rates of about $2 an hour, by working some 40 hours per month. Unskilled laborers and other WPA employees, not receiving "prevailing" hourly wages, worked up to 130 hours per month to earn monthly "security wages," which in many instances were below the monthly pay of skilled workers at shorter hours.



International

Somervell: "The Idea . . . Is Fantastic"

These "ninety-six different sets of hours" for different types of labor, WPA officials said, seriously impaired the efficiency of relief construction work. Also frequently heard were charges that skilled workers, with many hours free from their WPA jobs each month, took private employment on the side.

A drastic remedy for this situation was ordered by Congress in the 1940 relief bill. Maintaining the maximum earning schedules previously established, the new measure added a minimum hour provision, under which all WPA employees must work 130 hours per month. Because skilled WPA workers must thus work more than three times as long to earn the same relief wages, their "prevailing" wage scales were slashed to an average of 71 cents an hour.

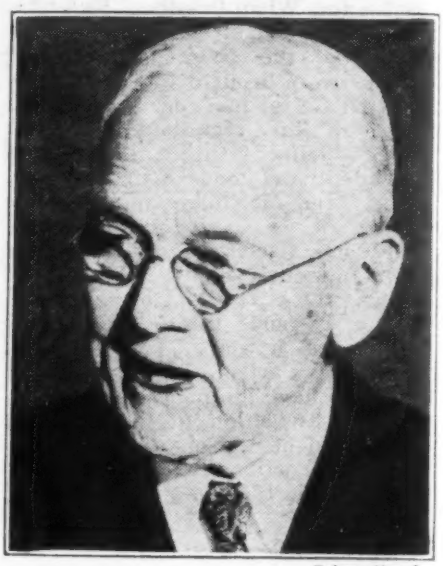
Fearful that the scuttling of prevailing wages by WPA would be followed by a similar move in private industry, the building-trades unions struck sharply back. Starting in New York City and rapidly spreading across the nation with the backing of the national A. F. of L. organization, a series of strikes called 100,000 skilled workers from WPA contstruction projects. Violence flared in Minneapolis, Minn., where a policeman was killed in a clash with WPA strikers. From WPA Administrator Col. F. C. Harrington in Washington came an ultimatum: all workers voluntarily absenting themselves from work for more than five consecutive days would be dropped from the relief rolls.

With the outcome of the WPA strike uncertain as the deadline approached, A. F. of L. President William Green pointed his organization's protest squarely at Congress. "If Congress refuses . . . to right the wrong "we will be heard from in the next political election." Even though bills were introduced in House and Senate to restore the former system, Green's stand seems absurd to New York City's WPA Administrator Lt. Col. Brehon B. Somervell. "There cannot be a strike against the government," he exclaimed. "If these fellows don't want to accept relief, they don't have to. The idea of striking against relief . . . why, it's just fantastic."

"American Dreyfus"

Second ranking student in West Point's Class of 1880 was George Washington Goethals, later to win fame and a Generalship as the man who built the Panama Canal.

All but a few have forgotten the name of the man who ranked first in that class. He was Oberlin M. Carter, later to be drummed out of the Army in disgrace. While Goethals went to an honored grave in 1928, ex-Captain Carter lived on, alone except for a few friends who never ceased to press



International

Carter: After 40 Years a Happy Birthday

Carter's claim that an Army court-martial had unjustly convicted him on charges arising out of his direction of a harbor project in Savannah, Ga.

Last week, in his apartment on Chicago's Wilson avenue, Carter celebrated his 83rd birthday. For the first time in perhaps 40 birthdays the bent old man was happy. The House Military Affairs Committee had just agreed to report a bill which would remove from the Army record the court-martial conviction of 1899.

Because, if Carter's contentions were true, there was more than one parallel between his situation and that of Captain Alfred Dreyfus of the French Army, Carter's case has often been called the "American Dreyfus" case. As happened to Dreyfus, Carter's friends say he was convicted because other officers wished to discredit him. Whereas Dreyfus went to Devil's Island, Carter spent 4½ years in Leavenworth Penitentiary. The verdict in the Dreyfus case was annulled in 1906, 17 years after conviction, and Dreyfus was reinstated with the rank of major. Carter's friends hope for a similar happy ending.

Few men had a more brilliant future than Second Lieutenant Oberlin Carter after he had received his West Point commission. An acknowledged engineering wizard, he directed huge army projects. A social favorite, he married the daughter of multi-millionaire Robert F. Westcott.

The disastrous blow came with his greatest engineering feat. For 150 years, Army men had been attempting to deepen the Savannah river channel. Carter succeeded where others had failed, by solving the problem of preventing the wing dams from sinking in the soup mud of the river. To do this, Carter used a material known as brush fascine, instead of the commonly-employed military fascine. Part of the trouble arose from this. Carter

was accused of paying contractors more than a half-million dollars for materials different from those contracted for. When President McKinley was called upon to approve the verdict of the court-martial, other charges were brought forth to the effect that Carter had received a "kickback" in the transaction. Though Carter claimed the evidence was fraudulent and many witnesses supported him, McKinley approved the verdict.

Although Carter's case has been in the civil courts many times, it has always been rejected with the opinion that civil courts cannot review the findings of military tribunals. So, for years, Carter's supporters have sought to have the blot on his record removed by action of the Congress and President. Last week, with the committee action in, they believed they were on their way.

Americana—

Overtime: After the Army - Navy football game in Philadelphia last November, the driver of an auto with New York license plates left the car in a parking lot, entered a taproom with two women and was not seen again. Last week the manager of the parking lot said the car owner's bill was $190.40, but that he would settle for $40.

* * *

Long Distance: In Wilmington, Del., the two policemen in Police Car 5 heard their radio ordering Police Car 5 to go to an address they did not know. Puzzled, they waited. The radio announcer finished: "This is Wisconsin police."

* * *

Get a Lift—: After lighting a firecracker with a cigarette, Whitey Long of Elk City, Okla., absent-mindedly threw away the cigarette and puffed on the firecracker. He lost a tooth.

* * *

Rumor: Someone in Boston, Mass., started the rumor that police would pay $2 for every drunk brought to the station house. The result: youngsters have been corralling every inebriate they could find and police, have been running out of jail space.

* * *

Prophecy: Until the night his daughter appeared in a school play, Roy Lewis of Shelburn, Ind., refused to go out of his home at night. Reluctantly, he agreed to attend the show, saying: "Something will happen. Our house will probably fall in." It burned down.

* * *

Protest: Chicago reporters laughed when their phone at Police Headquarters rang and a man said: "What do you mean by calling me Hamburger Harry. My name's Henry." Angry, the voice continued: "If you think it's so funny, I'll stick up another place before 5 a. m." At 4:35 a. m., a gunman held up a hamburger stand. The crime was charged against "Hamburger Henry."

IN OTHER LANDS

Europe: Planes of Peace

Carrying 300 tons of dummy bombs, 12 squadrons of British bombers—more than 120 planes in all—droned high over the British Channel last week. Light Battle and Hampden bombers flew as far south as Le Mans in northwestern France, circled to give appreciative Frenchmen a good look, then returned to their secret starting point in the British Midlands. Their 800-mile flight had taken just four hours.

Heavy Blenheims and Wellingtons went further. They flew over Bordeaux in southwestern France, then flew back, completing their 1,200-mile flight in six hours and a few mniutes. Never before in peacetime had so many fighting planes of one nation flown over the territory of another, and never before had fighting planes carried out such a curious mission of peace.

International

British Bomber Over the Channel: Never Such a Curious Mission of Peace

For nearly a month, British civil and military officials had been bringing up their heaviest guns to convince Germany that peace would last only as long as she made no aggressive moves against her neighbors. By last week, Britain's 20 Cabinet members had made so many statements warning Germany that the Nazi press sardonically suggested that British speeches were being turned out on a conveyor belt. With 2,000,000 German soldiers reportedly under arms, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon was not abashed. He declared: "If it is to be a test of nerves that is to be applied to the people of this country, there is no people in the world that will stand it better."

Keeping up its campaign to restrain Germany, the British Foreign Office sent to Poland's Foreign Office a copy of a speech in which Prime Minister Chamberlain intended to outline Britain's position in regard to Danzig (see page 3). It was so bristling that Polish Foreign Minister Beck sent it back with a request to save it until later, when circumstances might be more threatening. Meanwhile, Europe's temper seemed so peaceful that French Premier Daladier took the week end off to go fishing in the Bay of Biscay.

In the interim, Lord De la Warr, President of Britain's Board of Education, made a covering statement at a Conservative party rally in Derby. Since Danzig may be captured for Germany by a pseudo-legal *putsch* from inside the Free City, De la Warr warned against any aggression, "however indirect." For the first time, a British Cabinet member had named Danzig by name as a source of British concern.

Next day, Albert Foerster, Nazi party leader for the district of Danzig, made two speeches in the territory of the Free City. The substance of both was the same. Foerster complained to his listeners that while Danzig remains under Polish customs control, "it cannot live or die. It is neither flesh nor fish. As it is, it is nothing." He urged Danzigers to "smash Polish influence everywhere possible." But even as Foerster spoke, 10 British bombers, participating in a military exhibition at Brussels, Belgium, were less than three hours' flight away—a potent symbol of British protection of Polish rights in Danzig.

To Foerster, Prime Minister Chamberlain gave an immediate reply in the House of Commons. He declared that Danzig's present status—that of a self-governing city within Poland's tariff walls—"is neither basically unjust nor illogical. It may be capable of improvement . . . in a clearer atmosphere." This view, said Chamber-

OTHER LANDS

lain, was held by "Col. Beck himself."

But, continued the Prime Minister, any attempt to change the status of Danzig without Poland's consent would be a threat to Polish independence. "We have guaranteed," he emphasized, "to give our assistance to Poland in case of a clear threat to her independence . . . We are firmly resolved to carry out this undertaking."

Although this statement was neither blunt nor threatening, Englishmen could find no loophole in its promise of protection for Poland. In Warsaw, the *Kurjer Polski* exulted: "No English Prime Minister until now has . . . shown such a full knowledge of the Danzig problem."

Nazi chagrin was written all over German newspapers. In Berlin, a Nazi spokesman snapped: "Mr. Chamberlain contributed nothing and he changed nothing." Next day, however, came the "courtesy visit" of British planes to France. Its lesson was not lost on Germans. Fully loaded, Britain's heavy bombers had flown a distance greater than that of the round trip between London and Berlin.

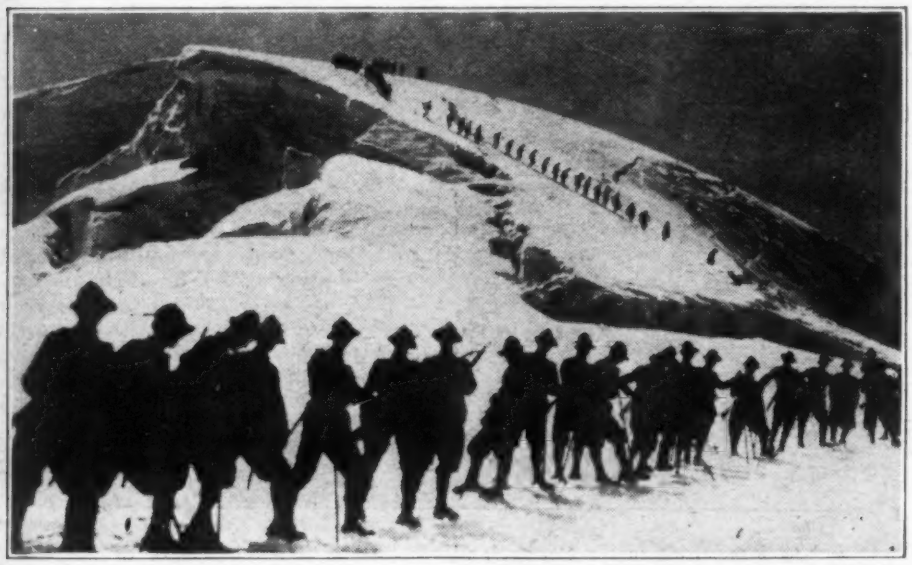
Still, Britain did not rest. Its first batch of military conscripts began reporting for duty throughout England, Scotland and Wales. It was announced that War Minister Hore-Belisha, together with bigwigs of Britain's army, navy and air force, would visit Paris to watch 52 British bombers and pursuit planes fly in a French independence day celebration.

The German countermove to British activity was the reception in Berlin of Premier George Kiosseivanoff of Bulgaria. His brief conference with Hitler was followed by talks with Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Economics Dictator Goering. Bulgaria's attitude toward Germany, said a subsequent Nazi communique, was appreciated as "a valuable element in consolidating the Balkans" under German domination.

Actually, it appeared that Nazis were trying to make a big catch out of a little fish that had gotten away. Kiosseivanoff's next stop was at Bled, Yugoslavia. Some weeks ago, Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, visited both Rome and Berlin. Comparing notes, Cincar-Markovitch and Kiosseivanoff issued a joint statement declaring that they would follow policies of "independence and neutrality."

Alpine Mystery

High in the Italian Alps is the province of Bolzano. Formerly a part of Austria's South Tyrol, Bolzano was ceded to Italy after the war. By the Treaty of St. Germain, its people became Italian citizens. They also became one of the worst-treated minorities in Europe. Italian was made the legal language of their province, their children were made to go to schools where only Italian was taught, and they were denied any voice in local government.



International

Italian Troops Near Brenner Pass: Any Publicity Might Be Bad Publicity

Last week should have been the height of snowy Bolzano's usually profitable tourist season. Instead, more than 1,000 foreign visitors received orders to leave the province immediately. Some 8,500 permanent foreign residents were given 48 hours to pack and depart. And Bolzano's 150,000 Austrians were given three months to decide whether they wanted to stay in Italy or migrate to Greater Germany.

Indignant diplomats from Switzerland, the Netherlands, Britain, France and the United States immediately descended on the Foreign Office at Rome to learn why about 400 of their countrymen were to be ousted from permanent residences in Bolzano. Astonishingly, they found out that the Foreign Office knew nothing at all.

Finally discovered at the bottom of this deep mystery was Mussolini himself. In his capacity as Minister of the Interior, he had issued Italy's orders. An Italian statement indicated that Italy's secret police had found spies at work in Bolzano.

Because Bolzano is close to Brenner Pass, historic gateway for many conquerors of Italy, this might have been reason enough, except for one thing. Biggest group to move out of Bolzano last week were not British or French, but 6,000 German citizens who went back to the Reich.

Most plausible explanation for at least part of Bolzano's mystery, therefore, was that Mussolini was determined to Italianize Bolzano even by the most extreme measures; to relieve Germany's labor shortage, Adolf Hitler had been willing to make a deal. But why tourists had been ordered out of the province no one knew.

Some observers guessed that Mussolin was attempting to shield troop movements—either by German troops going to Italian Libya through Brenner Pass, or by Italian troops going to Brenner Pass to fortify Italian defenses against Germany. In the latter case, any publicity would be bad publicity for the Rome-Berlin axis, but correspondents were not sure that something of the sort was not happening. One clue, they thought, was the sudden recall of Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, to become Minister of Justice in Rome. An important Fascist leader, Grandi is known to be pro-British rather than pro-Nazi.

Germany: Jewish State

Goal of Nazi leaders in Germany is the emigration of "every single Jew" from the Third Reich. To speed up the lagging program of ridding their "Aryanized" land of the last Jews, the Nazis last week announced a new law setting up "the Reich's Union of Jews in Germany." Purpose of this new organization, a veritable Jewish state within a state, is twofold: (1) to speed the emigration of Jews and (2) to place the burden of caring for the Reich's needy Jews, until emigration comes, squarely on the Jews.

First published in Adolf Hitler's newspaper *Voelkischer Beobachter*, the law compels all Jews, except foreigners, to belong to the organization. Though its machinery is to be headed by six Jews selected by Nazi Secret Police, jurisdiction over the union was given to Jew-hating Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick. Moreover, Frick was empowered to dissolve all the Jewish aid societies and community organizations scattered throughout Germany and order their incorporation in the new organization as well as to turn the property of the liquidated groups over to the union.

While the union of their relief and emigration efforts is what the Jews

wanted, the new set-up places on them the heaviest burden of their six years of Nazi oppression. Withdrawing all government funds from Jewish aid, the new law stipulates that the union must be self-supporting. In other words, until emigration comes, the union must care for every Jewish need in the Reich, including schooling, hospitalization, food, clothing and shelter. Briefly, this means that approximately one-fourth of the estimated 400,000 Jews still living in Germany must now care for the great majority of their race whose means of livelihood has been cut off by stringent Nazi restrictions.

Voelkischer Beobacher enthusiastically pointed out that the new union will provide funds to help needy Jews to emigrate and spiced its account of the new law with sarcasm: "Nationalist Socialist Germany does everything and still more to make it as pleasant as possible for the democracies to take in their special darlings."

Syria: Spank

Formerly a province of the old Turkish Empire, Syria was given to France under a League of Nations mandate by the treaty of Sevres in 1920. From the first the French met constant difficulties of administration, economic troubles and even armed uprisings. Despite extensive measures of self-rule and later treaties of friendship and alliance, France has found it necessary to deal her problem child several sharp spanks. Last week little Syria was smarting from her latest and severest blow.

In 1936 a French-Syrian treaty approving establishment of an independent Syrian state in 1940 was signed. However, the sudden shift in international affairs and rising war clouds over Europe caused France to put off ratifying the treaty. Faced with new troubles, France could not well afford to lose completely this strategic area at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. Thus when the Syrians continued to press for ratification, France demanded first certain amendments to the treaty giving the French control of police and military affairs, which the Syrians refused.

Early this year the issue became a major one when the Nationalist party, the most powerful political bloc in the country, refused to participate in the native government as a protest against French delay. Without Nationalist support, cabinet after cabinet failed so completely that no effort has been made to form one since May 15. The breach between the two countries, meanwhile, was widened in June when France ceded back to Turkey the tiny republic of Hatay, a semi-independent province of Syria, in exchange for a mutual assistance pact.

Last fortnight Syrian President Hachim Bek El Atassi brought the situation to a hasty climax by resigning in further protest against France's failure to give his country its promised independence. His action left Syria without a central native government, and last week French High Commissioner Gabriel Puaux stepped in to deliver the mandate its sharpest spank to date. Suspending the Constitution, he dissolved Parliament and appointed a council of directors to rule the country under his guidance. Dazed, Syrian political circles guessed either (1) France was tired of her quarrel with the Nationalists; (2) the move was a possible step toward changing the republic into a kingdom with a puppet ruler similar to those of other French protectorates in Asia and Africa.

Japan's Puppet

In the two years it has been battling China, Japan has managed to get a fairly firm foothold in about one-third of the Chinese mainland.

International

Wang: Prominent and Subservient Enough

What it could not get was a Chinese prominent enough in the eyes of his countrymen and subservient enough in the eyes of the Japanese to act as puppet ruler in the occupied territories. Last week, however, Japan had found its puppet. He was Wang Ching-wei, a former Chinese premier and high Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist party) official in the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Now 54, and once known as the handsomest man in China, Wang fled Chungking, China's provisional capital, last January after he was stripped of all Kuomintang and government posts by Chiang for advocating peace with Japan. Since his expulsion, turncoat Wang has hobnobbed with the Japanese in Shanghai and Tokyo, and last fortnight made a radio appeal to the Chinese people for peace and cooperation with Japan.

Meanwhile, Japan continued to bomb China's cities; to exert pressure against third powers, particularly Britain, for obstructing her campaign in China; and to test her Manchukuoan Kwantung army in pitched battles with Russian-trained Outer Mongolians on the remote Manchukuoan frontier. In each case, these actions served only to add to the accounts third powers are chalking up against Tokyo for possible future reckoning.

Indiscriminate air raids on Chungking netted emphatic British and United States protests because a British gunboat was damaged and American lives and property were seriously endangered. While continuing the blockade at Tientsin with sentries still handling Britons severely, the Japanese threatened to blockade the French concession at Hankow. Another week of large-scale fighting along the Khalkar river in which Tokyo's Kwantung army claimed more sweeping victories brought warnings from Soviet newspapers in Moscow that the Japanese were playing with fire in the undeclared border warfare.

Spain: Visit, Trial

After the fanfare attending the return home last month of Italian and German "volunteers" who helped Generalissimo Francisco Franco win the Spanish civil war, Nationalist Spain was supposedly left free and tranquil to wrestle with her complicated problems of reconstruction. But last week a visit, a trial and reports of new Republican uprisings indicated that Spain was perhaps neither free nor tranquil.

Visit: In June Franco's brother-in-law and Minister of Interior, Ramon Serrano Suner, accompanied Italy's Blackshirt legions back to Rome where he was the official guest of Premier Benito Mussolini and Il Duce's son-in-law, Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano. Last week dapper Count Ciano, with an impressive suite, arrived in Barcelona aboard the cruiser *Eugenio di Savoia* for a seven-day State visit. The haste with which Italy was returning Suner's courtesy set diplomatic circles buzzing about Italy's intention to "cash in" on her Spanish "investment." Though the controlled press of both nations scoffed at suggestions abroad of a pending Italo-Spanish military alliance, Ciano's own newspaper, *Il Telegrafo,* predicted "great results toward cementing and fixing more vigorous and intimate cooperation" between Italy and Spain.

Trial: Before the surrender of Madrid to Franco's forces last March most Loyalist leaders fled the country. Volunteering to remain and hand over the city to Franco's men, however, was elderly Julian Besteiro, leader of a moderate section of the Socialist party, philosophy teacher and a former president of the Spanish Cortes. For a large part of the war Besteiro handled Madrid's food supply. As foreign minister of the defense council which ruled the besieged capital in the final days of the war, he proclaimed the overthrow of the Negrin Cabinet and was largely

responsible for bringing about Madrid's bloodless surrender.

Despite Besteiro's peace efforts, he was arrested when Franco's troops marched into the city on March 28. Last fortnight the 69-year-old professor was placed on trial before a court-martial of seven high army officers, charged with "aiding rebellion." The prosecutor demanded the death penalty. Last week the military court sentenced elderly Prof. Besteiro to 30 years in prison.

Coincident with the stiff sentencing of Besteiro, reports circulated in British Gibraltar and in France of new Republican uprisings in many parts of Spain. In Madrid and Barcelona the Republican flag was run up, evidently in demonstration against Franco's merciless campaign to eliminate Loyalist "traitors." But Franco's troubles were not limited to Loyalist outbreaks. Clashes between Monarchists and Falangists caused the arrest of hundreds of persons in Irun and other northern cities, while thousands of outlaws battled Franco Civil Guards in the mountainous Asturias region.

Asides Abroad—

Hike: Thirty-two years in the Belgian army left Jean Vaudreuil with a love for hiking. So in 1919 he started out to hike around the world. Last week he reached Calgary, Alberta, Canada, by way of Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, South and North America, with 55,215 miles on his pedometer.

* * *

Charm vs. Efficiency: Because German employers prefer young girls as secretaries, women past 35 have found it difficult to get jobs. The Nazi Labor Front warned: "Efficiency, not charm, should be the goal in hiring women. Youthful charm by no means always guarantees highest efficiency. Don't be guided by outward impressions."

* * *

Slur: Angered because Madrilenos did not appreciate the manner in which he had dispatched two bulls, Matador Victoriana de la Serna dedicated his third bullfight "to the ignorance of the Madrid public." The people became still less appreciative and Serna was fined $150.

* * *

Great Scots: If Nazi poet Will Vesper has his way, German editors will no longer be allowed to print pinchpenny gibes and jokes about Scotchmen. In an article in *Neuen Literatur*, Vesper demanded that jokes about the Scots be banned in the Reich because "the Scots are the healthiest, most respectable and also most Germanic people on the British Isles" and many of them "love and esteem Germany."

* * *

Crummy: With Italy facing an expected short wheat crop, Italian restaurant proprietors received an order from the Fascist Confederation of Merchants to this effect: To avoid waste, serve only one bun to a customer at a time and allow a second only after he has eaten the first.

SCIENCE, MEDICINE

Cloud-Hoppers

Man's first flight in a heavier-than-air device was made so long ago that no one remembers when it was. Archeologists believe that the ancient Cretans knew something about the science of gliding. Nevertheless, flying in planes without motors is a peculiarly 20th century sport.

Last week, the Soaring Society of America ended its 10th annual contest. For two weeks in the windy hills near Elmira, N. Y., 150 pilots, sharing 70 gliders among them, had gone aloft for altitude, distance and endurance records. To qualify even for the Society's Group 2 competition, pilots had to stay in the air an hour, fly a distance of five miles or reach an altitude of more than 1,000 feet—all achievements unheard of a few years ago.

International

Merboth Left Last, Finished First

A primary glider (without fuselage) may cost $50; a soaring monoplane with a 60-foot wingspread may cost $2,500 or more. It takes as many as six men stretching a rubber cable to catapult a glider into the air. Because of the financial and physical problems involved, gliding is usually a group enterprise, and there are more than 100 gliding clubs in the United States.

First modern glider pilot was Otto Lilienthal, a German. Before he died in 1896, he made more than 2,000 flights, many of them for distances as much as a quarter of a mile. War gave gliding its greatest impetus. Forbidden by the Versailles treaty to have military planes, Germany used gliders to train 10,000 potential airplane pilots.

Basically, flying a glider is like riding a kite. Gliding—that is, coasting through the air from a high point to the ground—is simple and safe enough for the veriest novice. Soaring—or gaining altitude and staying aloft—requires a sound knowledge of piloting, a catlike sense of balance and a keen eye.

Soaring planes climb on upward currents of air. Aloft, pilots watch for hills which push wind upward. Air is heated and also rises from paved roads, unplowed fields and cities. Clouds, which are condensed moisture from rising currents of air, are a sign of warm air and good soaring.

Cloud-hopping pilots have been able to make 100-mile flights commonplace. The world's distance record, held by Victor Rastorgeff, of the Soviet Union, is 405 miles. The soaring altitude record, established by Erwin Ziller of Germany, is 28,215 feet.

At the Elmira meet concluded last week, no international records were broken, but there were two accomplishments worthy of note: Before running into a hailstorm which froze his altimeter tight, Navy Lieutenant Robert M. Stanley recorded an altitude of more than 18,000 feet, a new American record. In a difficult 200-mile "goal flight," 24-year-old Warren Merboth of Glen Rock, N. J., soared from Elmira to Roosevelt Field, L. I., in six hours and 20 minutes, leaving last, finishing first and winning a special $500 prize.

Mars: No Martians

Last summer, radio dramatist Orson Welles panicked thousands of Americans with the untrue but terrifying statement that the United States was being invaded by monsters from Mars. Next week would have been a much better time for a Martian invasion. Making its closest approach to earth in 15 years, on July 27, Mars will be a scant 36,030,000 miles away, as compared with its extreme distance of 63,000,000.

No telescope is needed to see Mars. Currently, it glows bright and red in the constellation of Capricornus in the southeastern sky. Although not so close as Venus, Mars is a neighbor of earth, being the next planet to it away from the sun. One of the smallest of the planets, it has a diameter of 4,200 miles—3,700 less than earth's; its day lasts 24½ hours, but its year is 687 days.

To the 16th century astronomer Huygens, the broad dark and light areas on the surface of Mars appeared to be oceans and continents. Actually, most of Mars is bone dry. It has a hard surface, like only earth and Mercury of the other planets. Like only earth, it has polar caps; they may be frozen carbonic acid, or they may be ice.

In 1877, the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli was dumbfounded to note on the surface of Mars a network of

straight lines, many of them thousands of miles long. At Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Ariz., founded by Percival Lowell of Boston in 1894 for the specific purpose of watching Mars, astronomers have discovered 600 of these "canals."

To be even faintly discernible at Flagstaff, a Martian canal would have to be 16 miles wide—far broader than anything ever dug by man. Professor Lowell was convinced, nevertheless, that the canals might be the work of intelligent beings. He constructed an ingenious theory: The canals are not canals, but they indicate the presence of real canals. Since they darken in the Martian summer and change to blue-green or russet in the fall, they may be vegetation. Finally, they may flank canals built for the purpose of draining water from the melting ice caps and distributing it to the rest of Mars.

Few astronomers are rash enough to state flatly that Mars could not sustain some sort of life. Clouds of water vapour have been observed above its surface—an indication that it may have at least a thin atmosphere. Although Mars undoubtedly is much colder than earth, it may have daytime temperatures as high as 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

A majority of astronomers, however, are convinced that Mars has nothing like human life; the canals, they contend, may be simple geologic phenomena such as straight faults in the rocks of earth. Telling owners of small telescopes what they might expect to see on Mars next week, officials of the Hayden Planetarium in New York City were thoroughly matter-of-fact. Their list was: Mars itself, but no canals, no polar caps, and most emphatically, no Martians.

Capsules

¶ Scientists last week mourned the death of 80-year-old Dr. Havelock Ellis at Ipswich, England. Author of many books once banned by Victorians as obscene, Ellis was the founder of the present study of sex and marriage, having begun his life's work at 19.

¶ A. P. Okladnikoff of the Anthropological Institute of Moscow University announced that near Irkutsk, Siberia, he had found the skeleton of a Neanderthal child who died 150,000 years ago at the age of eight or nine. Because the discovery is the first to indicate the presence of Neanderthals in middle Asia, where many anthropologists believe man had his beginnings, it is regarded as one of the most important since the discovery of Java Man, on the island of Java in the southwestern Pacific, in 1891.

¶ The Bureau of the Census announced that last year's death rate in the United States was the lowest ever recorded. In 1938, there were 1,380,986 deaths, or about 10.6 for every 1,000 persons. Best previous record was in 1933, when the rate was 10.7.

EDUCATION

N. E. A.: Responsibilities

In the century since establishment of the first teacher-training school in the United States, at Lexington, Mass., America's 1,000,000 schoolteachers have acquired the status of a profession. To discuss the duties they have acquired with that status, the nation's oldest and biggest teacher organization met last week in San Francisco, Calif. The 77th annual convention of the National Education Association, representing a membership of 800,000 and attended by 15,000 teachers, took as its theme "The Responsibilities of Our Profession."

Looming largest among the responsibilities pointed out in 700 speeches was preservation of democracy. With

International

Williams Defended Government Aid

4,000,000 to 6,000,000 young persons out of school and looking for work, Aubrey Williams, chief of the National Youth Administration, called "stuff and nonsense" the view that government aid undermines the moral character of youth. Williams recommended more intensive teaching of current history and criticized educators who "fear the impact of current happenings upon young minds."

Reuben T. Shaw, retiring NEA president, warned: "Democracy can only function through an educated and enlightened citizenry. Anti-Americanism . . . develops only in the soil of ignorance—ignorance of what democracy really is—fertilized with poverty or fear or irreligion." He said his own favorite definition of democracy was "intelligent compromise."

Supporting such a definition, Edwin G. Conklin, noted Princeton University scientist, saw a peril to democracy in the inability to compromise. "Our warring parties and unions and ideologies might go so far," he warned, "in their abuses of democratic freedom . . . as to cause a large part of the people to welcome a dictatorship."

To discharge its important responsibilities, the NEA decided, education should perfect its organization with these aims in view: (1) raising professional standards, (2) presenting its case to the public, (3) securing its proper share of public, and especially of Federal, funds. During the coming year the NEA will pursue these aims under its new president, Amy H. Hinrichs of New Orleans, unanimously elected by the convention.

Shuster to Hunter

Far and away the biggest womens' college in the United States and 7th in size among all the nation's colleges and universities is Hunter College of New York City. To be dean of Hunter's 14,947 feminine students, the Board of Higher Education of New York last week chose a man. He was 45-year-old George Nauman Shuster, described by the chairman of the Board as "a rare combination of scholar and man of affairs." The post had been vacant since 1934, when Mrs. Annie E. H. Mills retired.

Evidences of Shuster's scholarship are abundant. A native of Lancaster, Wisc., he was educated at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Ind., where he took two degrees and later headed the department of English. Shuster has also studied at the University of Poitiers in France, and has held other teaching posts, in his special field of English literature, at two Brooklyn, N. Y., institutions. He is the author of ten books.

A prominent Roman Catholic, Shuster gained practical experience mainly during service as associate and managing editor of *The Commonweal*, national Catholic weekly magazine. He served in France during the World War in the Intelligence Section of the U. S. Army.

In addition to the $10,000-a-year post as dean of Hunter, Shuster was named acting president and head of the college's 566 faculty members for the coming year, when President Eugene A. Colligan will take a leave of absence.

Entrance Requirement

Because the Philippine Islands keep no extensive registry of birth certificates, elementary schools have found it difficult to check on the age of children seeking admission to elementary school. One principal in Luzon last week decreed this method to serve in the absence of a birth certificate: if the child can reach his left ear with his right hand by passing it over the middle of his head, he is at least seven years old and entitled to admission to the first grade.

RELIGION and SOCIETY

Arrested Picket

In New York City since last December, radio station WMCA has been picketed each Sunday by a motley group demanding that the station lift its ban against broadcasting the blood-and-honey speeches of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

Since last December, because it feels that the "radio priest" of Royal Oak, Mich., has stirred up religious intolerance, WMCA has refused to yield. And so each Sunday without fail, it has seen at its doors a long line of pickets, frequently including one named Allen Zoll.

Last week Zoll was free in $5,000 bail, charged with attempted extortion against Donald Flamm, WMCA's president. The extortion attempt, according to the indictment, involved an offer by Zoll to call off the Coughlinite picket line for a cash consideration of $7,500. Nothing in the proceedings indicated that he had any control over the pickets.

Zoll, a 43-year-old westerner who has recently gained notoriety in an "anti-radical" organization called the American Patriots, pleaded not guilty.

"Mistresses of the Gods"

One of the best harbors on the east coast of South America, the Brazilian city of Bahia was once the greatest slave market in the Western Hemisphere. Today, in the jungles that surround it, live about 400,000 Negroes whose roots go back centuries to the Land of Night, to the steaming, cult-ridden, black-magic land of Africa.

A year ago, thousands of miles removed from her regular duties at Columbia University in New York, Dr. Ruth Landes marched into Bahia's jungles to undertake a detailed study of the people who live there, the first such study ever conducted. Last week, back again in the more civilized environs of Columbia's Department of Anthropology, Dr. Landes had much to say about Bahia's "mistresses of the gods."

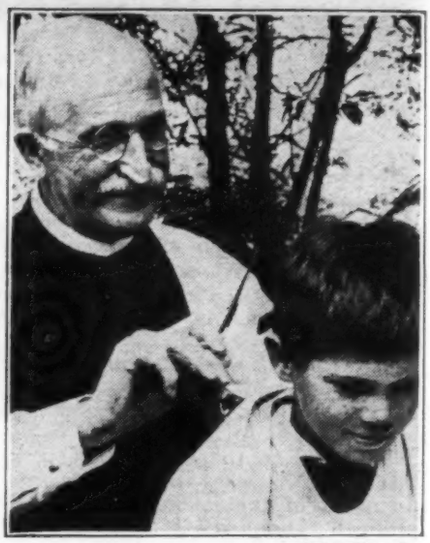
The "mistresses of the gods," Dr. Landes reported, are big black women who have almost complete social, religious and economic dominance over the jungle-land's 400,000. As "priestesses" of varying rank, they rule through "cult houses" numbering about 80 in all, and the world they govern is unusual for these reasons:

- The "priestesses" are generally recognized as the final arbiters of problems involving health, hate, love, friendship and similar matters. Until after a "priestess" is consulted, a man will not marry a woman, or a woman a man.
- The "cult houses" function on the side as employment agencies. To get a job, a man must know a "priestess."
- There is a long season of elaborate dancing rituals, during which the "priestesses" offer up sacrifices of food and announce that the gods have descended into their bodies. During this period, the primitive rites resemble those of the African continent.
- Regarded by the natives as being spiritually omnipotent, the "mistresses of the gods" never marry but they bear children, and if the children are girls, they grow up to be "mistresses of the gods" too.

Country Preacher

For the past 40 years, like an old-fashioned country doctor, the Rev. George B. Gilbert has been ministering to the spiritual needs, and sometimes to the physical needs, of a flock scattered over an area 100 miles square.

Father of three sons and a daughter, the 65-year-old Episcopalian preacher has lived on a farm near Middletown, Conn., ever since he began serving the three congregations in his big rural pastorate—Emmanuel Church in Killingsworth, Epiphany in Durham and St. James in Haddam.



International

Pastor Gilbert Is More Than a Preacher

In his four decades of quiet and kindly work as a man of God, Pastor Gilbert has done more than conduct regular services; he has, among other things, served his congregations free of charge as a barber, a mechanic, a carpenter and a farmer. To this day, he gives haircuts to children in his flock, and only recently single-handedly built a wading pool for them.

For such good work as this and for the general character of his long ministerial service, Pastor Gilbert has just been chosen as the one man in America whose life "most nearly typifies the lives of country preachers." In a contest staged by the Protestant magazine *Christian Herald*, he has been chosen from more than 1,000 nominations sent in by readers. Last week Mr. Gilbert, now a member of the Middletown school board and a former member of the Connecticut legislature, was planning to write the story of his life for the *Christian Herald*'s editors.

Briefs

¶ In Norristown, Pa., 12 heirs of Mrs. Barbara S. Harris have just been awarded a family Bible to be shared equally among themselves. In settling Mrs. Harris's will, Judge J. Burnett Holland left it to the heirs to decide whether they should cut up the Bible into 12 parts or pass it around among themselves so that each may have it one month a year.

¶ The Rev. W. G. White, vicar of Haughley, England, has started a campaign to rid his community of gossip. Referring to his missionary experience in British Guiana, he said: "In the jungle they mind their own business and are happier for it."

¶ The county court at Wellsburg, W. Va., now has six balls and chains. Ordered by Judge J. J. P. O'Brien, they will be used to punish men appearing before him for failure to support their wives and families. In the past, the judge has put such offenders on bread-and-water diets.

Sermonette

God and Democracy

DARK though these days are in some countries of the old and new worlds, yet everywhere there are men who still find light in religion . . . In spite of threats backed up with force, even where government is based upon intolerance and foments ill will, Catholics, Protestants and Jews, have dared to stand upright and hurl back the answer that they will not abandon the command of God because mob or dictator demanded it . . . But when I speak of religion, I do not have in mind lip service or mere conformity with the external forms. I envision rather a national and personal spirituality that recognizes in heart and in mind the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man . . . If men will only live up to those simple concepts of all religion—charity, justice and tolerance—democracy will be safe . . . We in this beloved land of ours maintain a strong defense in the two great commands found both in the Old Testament and in the New: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God" and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Those commands have guided the civilized world for thousands of years. They constitute the soul of American democracy. American democracy will live so long as these commands are not forgotten.

—Gov. HERBERT H. LEHMAN of New York, at Cleveland, Ohio, addressing the 37th international convention of Christian Endeavor

BUSINESS, FARM

Stock Yards' 75th

To be butcher to the world means many things: it means men standing ankle-deep in the blood of slaughtered animals; it means miles of fenced-in cattle, sheep and pigs; it means smells and squeals apparent blocks away. To the Chicago Stock Yards, greatest butcher shop in the world, it has also meant in the last 75 years 880,000,000 head of livestock sold at a price of more than $21,000,000,000.

These were the figures added up last week, 75 years to the night after members of the Packers Association grouped around a table in Chicago's old Tremont House and decided to form a consolidated stock yard, managed by one joint stock company. Before that, there had been four yards, offering prices for livestock varying as much as 25 and 50 cents. The single yard stabilized prices.

The railroads drew up the plan for financing the Union Stock Yard a month after the meeting in the Tremont House. Within six months, the state granted a charter and the yards went up on marshes just outside what was then Chicago's southern boundary. On Christmas Day, 1865, the yards opened for business.

Receipts for the first year were $42,765,241 and 1,564,293 head were sold. The high point of slaughter was reached in 1924, when 18,653,539 head were sold. Last year the yards' receipts were $256,616,763 for a total of 8,970,424 head.

Housing: Villain-Hero

In the American economic system for the past 10 years, the part played by the residential building industry has been viewed at one and the same time as that of an actual villain and a potential hero—a villain, because the decade-long housing lag has unquestionably helped retard recovery; a hero, because a boom in this field would unquestionably revitalize business everywhere.

Accordingly, with its villain-hero aspects clearly outlined, housing has long been a favored patient of the New Deal. Despite diligent nursing by U. S. agencies, however, the ailing industry remains far from being the vigorous thing it was in the 1920s. And so once again, the experts are seeking to restore its health—this time on the basis of a diagnosis filed last week with the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington.

Headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, the TNEC received the diagnosis from witnesses who testified that American housing probably would remain weak until an operation was performed on certain monopolistic practicies involving labor, distributors of building materials and manufacturers of building materials.† On this point, the TNEC heard important news from Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant U. S. Attorney General in charge of anti-trust cases.

For the first time in history, Arnold told the committee, the Department of Justice would soon undertake nation-wide and simultaneous legal action against restraints of trade in the building industry. This action, he said, would be directed against certain labor groups, manufacturers, distributors and even state and municipal statutes, wherever they were found responsible for discouraging residential building by raising costs through collusive price-fixing policies.

Arnold's testimony came after the

International

Lubin Offered a Dramatic Set of Figures

TNEC had received a dramatic set of figures from Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor. Said Lubin:

> 1) In the United States today, there are 4,000,000 houses unfit for human habitation or in need of major repairs. There is need to replace 200,000 of these each year over a 20-year period.
>
> 2) Moreover, each year for the next 10 years, there will be 280,000 new families in need of homes. In addition, another 45,000 homes will be needed annually to replace those destroyed each year.
>
> 3) Adding points one and two together, it therefore becomes obvious that minimum housing standards require the building of 525,000 new dwellings a year for at least the next decade.

Nevertheless, said Lubin, only 325,000 new dwelling units were built last year—200,000 under the minimum needed. This meant, he explained, that the building industry in 1938 operated at only about 40 per cent of the level maintained in the 1920s for residential non-farm dwellings. Partly responsible for this, he declared, was the fact that most new 1938 homes were too costly for people with modest incomes.

Once costs are brought down, Lubin indicated, and once housing activity reaches the minimum requirement of 525,000 a year, full-time employment will open up for 500,000 workers and the whole American economic system will enjoy a new lease on life.

† An illustration of this was offered to the TNEC by Gen. Robert S. Wood, head of Sears Roebuck & Co. Not long ago, Wood said, union regulations prevented his company from installing its own plumbing and heating equipment in its own buildings. Such equipment, the company was told, would have to be bought from a rival manufacturer. Wood hinted at a "deal" between master union plumbers and manufacturers.

"Townsend Club Coffee"

Never having progressed very far toward its goal of $200-a-month old-age pensions to be paid through a transactions tax, the movement led by Dr. Francis Townsend is still, strictly speaking, only a plan—the Townsend Plan. Last week, an idea which seemed like a plan within a plan was born in Lake Worth, Fla. The new plan: to sell "Townsend Club Coffee."

Conceived by James H. Phifer, a Lake Worth business man, the scheme will be tried in Florida and then extended to other states, if it meets with success. The coffee will be processed by a West Palm Beach Company and will sell at 25 cents a pound. Three cents on every pound will go to national Townsend headquarters. The income will be divided among community clubs participating in the sale and purchase.

Briefs

¶ Pointing out that aside from iron, wood, wool and cotton, beeswax is probably the oldest commodity in world trade, the Port of London Authority has observed that it is still a valuable commercial item. It was estimated that London imported during the last fiscal year 9,000,000 pounds of beeswax valued at $2,300,000.

¶ The world's first autogiro mail service was underway last week on the six-mile run between Philadelphia and Camden airport. Flying time each way is six minutes, compared with 40 minutes by truck. Except on Sundays and holidays, five round-trips daily will be made. The mail contract is held by Eastern Airlines.

¶ With speakers listed from 39 countries, the 48 states and two territories, the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition will open in Cleveland, O., July 28. Speakers will include Karl Vetter of Germany, president of the World's Poultry Science Association.

¶ The Hippodrome, block-long landmark on New York City's Sixth avenue, will be demolished in September to make way for stores. Acclaimed as the "world's largest playhouse" when it was built in 1905 at a cost of $4,000,000, the 5,500-seat theater was for a quarter-century a highly successful enterprise.

EDITORIAL

Hard to Define

IN GREECE long, long ago, Socrates bellowed for all to hear: "define your terms!" Since then, in the field of morals, people have been searching for the right meaning of "good" and the right meaning of "bad." And since then, especially in the field of politics, they have been trying to understand terms like "liberal," "conservative" and "radical."

For what they may be worth, therefore, here are some sample political definitions offered recently by voters in a Gallup poll:

1) A Liberal: (a) "he approves of new ideas;" (b) "he wants to bring about a better society;" (c) "he is willing to spend money for the common people;" and (d) "he wants to see the little man get ahead."

2) A Conservative: (a) "he wants to do things solidly and slowly—conserve things;" (b) "he wants to keep the best of what we've got"; (c) "he keeps within his means"; and (d) "he's a practical 'liberal'."

3) A Radical: "He is a man whose feet are planted firmly in the sky."

Readers may make their own identifications. As for us, we are not hardy enough at the moment either to identify or define. All we keep thinking of, all that keeps running through our mind, are these few lines from Gilbert and Sullivan:

Every little boy and girl
That's born into this world alive
Is either a little Liberal
Or else a little Conservative.

The lines sound better when sung, particularly when sung by the D'Oyly Carte players.

¶

Not Neutral

AT THIS writing, it appears highly unlikely that Congress will reconsider its failure to repeal the mandatory arms embargo provision of the so-called Neutrality Act. Accordingly, for the time being at least, that Act may rightly be regarded as a prop supporting the Rome-Berlin Axis. More than that, it may rightly be regarded as legislation that does not at all safeguard America from involvement in war abroad.

For a proper evaluation of America's position in a world of swift-moving and critical developments, there are two points to be kept in mind. The first point is this: Because Congress has failed to renew it, the cash-and-carry section of the Neutrality Act has died. This means that Americans, using American ships, may export to foreign belligerents such materials as beef, wheat, cotton, oil and copper. The second point is this: Because Congress has failed to repeal it, the provision for a mandatory arms embargo remains alive. This means that no belligerent nation, even though it uses its own ships, may come to this country to purchase war implements.

How does this position strengthen the Rome-Berlin Axis? And how does it fail to safeguard America from involvement in war abroad? In the first place, the cash-and-carry provision is dead, and that makes it altogether legal for American shippers to ship American goods in American ships anywhere. The goods, though not direct implements of war, may legally include materials needed to conduct war, and the ships that transport them may legally risk running into submarines. That, certainly, is no safeguard against involvement.

IN THE second place, because the arms embargo remains in effect, no warring nation can come here for munitions purchases to be transported in its own ships. This provision unquestionably props up the Rome-Berlin Axis, and for this reason: The combined might of the British and French navies can hold Germany and Italy in European waters. By blockade, the Axis dictatorships can be stopped dead from crossing the Atlantic to buy arms. By the same token, the democracies of Britain and France, if there were no American arms embargo, could readily ply back and forth.

It may be said: "Well, the arms embargo makes everything even, because neither side can get munitions here." But the situation is not so simple as that. The Axis powers already have a huge store of armaments. They have, moreover, such great munitions works as Skoda, which Germany acquired last year when it swallowed Czechoslovakia. In their military plans, neither Germany nor Italy has counted on buying American arms, but Britain and France have. In effect, therefore, our mandatory embargo very definitely helps the Axis dictatorships by injuring the democracies.

Congress has legislated poorly. The Neutrality Act we have today is neither neutral nor wise.

Fitzpatrick, The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

It Props Up the Dictatorships

¶

The Dutch Are Not Afraid

IN A front-page news story the other day, *The Wall Street Journal* gave prominence to this report: "The largest unit in one of America's 'infant industries' has found it cheaper and easier to finance abroad than at home . . . Douglas Aircraft Co., with a larger backlog of unfilled orders than any other company in this rapidly expanding industry, has concluded arrangements (with a Dutch banking group) to obtain foreign capital . . ."

Between the lines of this story, unless there is some other explanation for it, can be read a rather significant commentary on the current failure of private American enterprise to be enterprising. Traditionally, the Dutch are shrewd and cautious investors, but they are not over-shrewd, they are not over-cautious, and they are not afraid. In the Douglas Company, they saw a sound outlet for investment and so they put their money in it while American capital, like a frightened girl, presumably shivered idly at bogeymen under the bed.

TAKEN for what it seems to imply, this story graphically illustrates what is meant when men talk about how private capital in this country has all but ceased investing in itself. Here is a company with a great amount of business on its books, and even this company must cross the Atlantic to find money to operate.

It is hardly necessary to say that the capitalistic system, as this country knows it, thrives on reasonable risk-taking. The system cannot get along unless people with money feed it with money, and this means that people with money must have imagination enough to see and create opportunity, and courage enough to invest their capital in it. When this process becomes stagnant, our whole economy becomes stagnant, and that has been the condition facing us for the last ten years. Under the circumstances, until private American enterprise recaptures its old venturesome vigor, the Federal government will spend and spend.

CAPITAL CHAT

Oscar

LIKE a giant grab-bag, but a well-ordered one, Washington's great Smithsonian Institution is full of odd little surprises, and one of these is Oscar. Oscar is as dumb as they come.

Oscar, however, is a kind of historical accessory. The Smithsonian got hold of him when it decided to mark the 30th anniversary of the U. S. Army Air Corps early next month with a display of the Army's first airplane. Oscar's job is to sit at the controls all day long, and the reason for this is that visitors would otherwise find it difficult to distinguish the plane's rear from the plane's nose. Aviation was like that in 1909—the Army's first plane was the "pusher" type, with propellers behind the wings.

So Oscar just sits and sits to make everything clear. Big as the average man and fairly handsome of face, he is dressed in the sort of uniform pilots wore in the early 1900s—even including the spiral strap leather leggings. Though he is made only of wood and excelsior, officials at the Smithsonian call him "a dear, lovable fellow."

How It Began

ON a hot day, when out-of-town friends drop in on us, they glow, sweat, perspire and grow vehemently rhetorical. "Why in heaven's name," they ask, "did the Founding Fathers pick *this* place for the nation's capital?" Then, as if the heat were our fault, they glare at us and add gratuitously: "You know, friend, Washington's nice to visit, but we'd sure hate to live here all summer."

A lot of people have acted like that in our presence. A lot of people have asked us that same old question: "How come, friend, they picked this furnace for the nation's capital?" Well, up until now, we have always answered more or less vaguely by saying there was a "deal" between the North and South—political log-rolling and that sort of thing. This week, however, we refreshed our memory by dipping back into a book—Charles and Mary Beard's famous *The Rise of American Civilization*, and it tells all about why this capital of ours is here.

In many respects, the first Congress of the United States was mighty tough, and one of the great battles fought there by Alexander Hamilton for George Washington's Administration was a battle to have the infant Republic assume responsibility for debts contracted by various states during the Revolution. This was the bitter "assumption" issue.

In the House of Representatives, a bloc of Southerners fought hammer-and-tongs against "assumption." Such a step, the Southerners held, would benefit groups of speculators in the commercial North at the expense of taxpayers in the agricultural South.

International

Barton Made a Discovery (See Col. 3)

The impasse was dangerous. Hamilton was frantic. He thought the Republic would break up, and so one day he buttonholed Thomas Jefferson, a good agrarian-minded Virginian. For a half hour, the two walked up and down outside Washington's house in New York, and the "greatest Secretary of the Treasury" pleaded with the "Sage of Monticello" to do something fast. Then, as the Beards report in their book:

> Impressed by the pathetic anxiety of Hamilton and eager to save the Union, Jefferson arranged a dinner party to be attended by certain interested politicians. The moment the company assembled, he discovered that assumption was indeed a bitter pill to southern congressmen and that something would have to be done to sweeten it. It was only after much argument that a compromise was reached in which it was agreed on the one side that two members should change their minds and vote for assumption while Robert Morris of Pennsylvania should manage certain other representatives; and on the other side, in exchange, that the national capital should be finally located on the banks of the Potomac after a ten-year period in Philadelphia.

And so, friends, in case you didn't know it, that is how the District of Columbia began; that is why the nation's capital is where it is; that is the way Washington came to be built on the low-slung, slightly tropical banks of the Potomac. In politics, horse-trading is an old, old game, and the Founding Fathers were pretty expert at it.

Nickname

WASHINGTON wits, if such they may be called, are a bit wary of people who talk about making politics pure. Attorney General Frank Murphy is their latest target. Because he has said some high-minded things in favor of political hygiene, they refer to him now as Frank Murphiwell — after Burt L. Standish's amazingly moral dime-novel hero at Yale.

FROM the RECORD

The legislative mind at work and at play, as excerpted indiscriminately from recent issues of the Congressional Record:

The Senate

Mr. ASHURST (Dem., Ariz.). I now want to say a word about the stage . . . My body and my brain, if any, are in the Senate, but my heart has from boyhood been in the keeping of those princes and princesses of the House of Thespia.

* * *

Mr. NORRIS (Ind., Neb.). Mr. President, it made me think of the Irishman who had a fight. He knocked his opponent down, he gouged out his eyes, he knocked out his teeth, and was tearing his breast. His opponent was screaming in agony and begging for mercy . . . At this juncture a friend came along and said, "Pat, why are you abusing this man, lacerating him so terribly? Don't you hear him begging that you stop, and saying that he is sorry?" Pat said, "Yes; I hear him, but he is such a damned liar I don't believe him." [Laughter.]

So we went on with this dead patient [the monetary bill]. The great Senator from Vermont [Mr. Austin], the Brutus of the incident, draws forth his mighty dagger of wisdom and he cuts the dead patient into pieces . . .

Then comes the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft], with all his eloquence and all his ability, with a whole swarm of bees buzzing around his head [laughter], and he takes the pieces, and instead of burning them into ashes and casting them to the four winds, he eats them, he chews them up, and he spits them all over the Chamber, so that there will be no doubt of the patient not only being dead but having passed the day of resurrection. [Laughter.]

The Senator from Ohio no doubt got a wonderful thrill out of that episode. He was talking not because he wanted to but because he thought he owed it as a duty to his country, because he said when he started, along about 2 o'clock in the morning, "The patient is already dead. I want to go home, I want to go home, I want to go home." Yet he talked on. [Laughter.] Like Tennyson's brook, he went on and on and on, with the patient still dead, the filibuster still going on . . . The Senator from Ohio got a great thrill out of that. It was almost as great a thrill as he will get out of the next National Republican Convention. [Laughter.]

* * *

The House

Mr. BARTON (Rep., N. Y.). Mr. Chairman, I came to this House a year ago, having told the people of my constituency that there were too many laws on the statute books, and that a large number of those laws were public frauds . . . I had been here only a short time when I made a sad and sobering discovery. If I may borrow the biblical language of my friend from New Jersey, Dr. Eaton, "It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle" than it is for a Member of this House, particularly on the minority side, to get a bad bill repealed.

* * *

Mr. TREADWAY (Rep., Mass.). I want particularly at this time, Mr. Speaker, to have the privilege of paying tribute to the service that this man has rendered during the more than 20 years he has been a Member of the House, and refer to the fact that today he is only 69 years young . . . I refer to the gentleman from

New York, the Honorable Frank Crowther.

Mr. REED (Rep., N. Y.). Mr. Speaker, if I had been aware of the fact that this great event, the birthday of my colleague, Hon. Frank Crowther, was to occur today, I would, of course, have come here properly dressed for the occasion. I feel a little too informally attired to discuss such an important subject at this time [Laughter] . . . You know we have to make comparisons sometimes. Just the other day I learned that an old gentleman down in Kentucky at the age of 126 married a young woman aged 26, and that in the course of time they had a child. Time went along and after a while the wife passed away. The old gentleman insisted on taking care of the baby . . .

When the old gentleman was away from home one day, the father-in-law, aged 78, went over and took the baby to his home. When the pappy at the age of 127 came in and found that the baby was gone and was told that his father-in-law had taken him, he immediately took his Winchester rifle, mounted a mule, and rode over and got the baby. This vigorous old Kentuckian died at the age of 136. So far as I can ascertain, the vigor of our colleague is superior to that of the old gentleman . . . Frank, we are proud of your services in this House. You are beloved by every one . . .

Mr. CROWTHER (Rep., N. Y.). Mr. Speaker, certainly I am appreciative of these wondrously kind remarks . . . I am reminded of two Irishmen who went to a funeral and listened to a long dissertation by a Methodist preacher eulogizing their employer who had been a hard taskmaster. On the way home, one said, "Mike, you seem awfully glum." Mike replied, "Yes, I am, but I am feeling better than I was, and I am thinking what a fine thing it would be if every man could only listen to his own funeral sermon." [Laughter.]

* * *

Mr. FISH (Rep., N. Y.). The New York Tribune, in spite of the fact that it is at times a Republican paper, is Anglophile and Anglomaniac . . .

Mr. ALLEN (Dem., Pa.). It seems to me that the gentleman from New York characterizes as Anglophile, or Communist, or internationalist, or collectivist any group or any individual who disagrees with him one jot or whittle. [Laughter.]

* * *

Mr. ZIMMERMAN (Dem., Mo.). I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this celebration is for the benefit of not only the people of New Mexico and Arizona but the people of the United States who may come there and see the pageant . . . showing a real picture of what took place there 400 years ago . . .

Mr. RICH (Rep., Penn.). Will this celebration be put on in the same form as if it were being put on in the good old horse-and-buggy days . . .?

Mr. DEMPSEY (Dem., N. M.). I may say to the gentleman it was the good old horse but there were no buggies . . .

Mr. RICH. Thank goodness, we are going to get back to the good old horseback days, and I think that is what we ought to do.

* * *

Mr. WOLCOTT (Rep., Mich.). If the gentleman will bear with me, we are very much better legislators than the Senate. I think we go into these matters more thoroughly than the Senate. They assume to be a policy-making body. We are a legislative-enacting body. We are very careful of the legislation which we pass.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Fla.). I may say that I have no special love for the other body.

PRESENTING

Richard E. Byrd

SHORTLY before Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, United States Navy, retired, embarked on his first expedition to the Antarctic in 1928, one of his backers asked him the purpose of his voyage. Characteristically, Byrd replied: "I want to clear up that large white space on the bottom of the globe. . ."

Last week Byrd was preparing to return for a third time to his "white space"—to lay formal claim on behalf of the United States to a huge portion of the earth's "last continent." He had been picked by President Roosevelt to head a government expedition to Antarctica, scheduled to leave in October and expected eventually to cost

International

Admiral Byrd Detests Cold Weather

over $1,000,000. (PATHFINDER, June 17). Congress has appropriated $340,000 for the exploration, and private interests are reported ready to provide an additional $300,000.

To establish America's right under international law to a share of the coldest, windiest, loftiest, and most lifeless body of land in the world, 66 men, operating from three bases, will survey and map some 1,000,000 square miles for one year, before they are replaced by new personnel. Their work may win for the United States vast potential mineral wealth, now locked beneath 2,000 feet of perpetual ice, and potentially valuable air transport and weather observation stations. Their leader will be a short, slight, soft-spoken Virginian, who detests cold weather and delights in a prolonged and perfect shave every morning.

THE urge to "clear up white space" is undoubtedly what made Byrd an explorer in the first place. What made him one of the greatest explorers of his time—the only man ever to have flown over both the North and South poles and the only man now living to have visited both ends of the earth—are two startlingly different traits. Combined with his romantic, restless temperament are a businessman's patience with details and a scientist's passion for facts.

Byrd's fame has added luster to an already prominent name. Born in Winchester, Va., October 25, 1888, he was the second son of Richard E. and Eleanor Bolling (Flood) Byrd and a member of the distinguished Virginia triumvirate, Tom, Dick and Harry. Brother Harry is a former governor of the state and now its junior Senator in Washington. Tom is well-known in local business circles. Dick and his family, composed of Mrs. Byrd, the former Marie D. Ames, whom he married in 1915, and four children, are still home-town celebrities, though they maintain permanent residence on fashionable Beacon Hill in Boston, Mass. Byrd is an Episcopalian, holder of 17 honorary degrees and numerous decorations, and a member of some 200 clubs and fraternal organizations.

THE taste for adventure in Richard Byrd was whetted early. At the age of 12, he traveled alone halfway around the world to visit a family friend in the Philippines. Returning from this trip, which included encounters with a typhoon, an ambush by insurgent natives, and a cholera epidemic, young Byrd announced desire for a Navy career. Preparatory years at Virginia schools were marked by a determined cultivation of athletic prowess, to offset the nickname of "Dickie Byrd" resulting from his slight stature.

This concern with physical strength, which still leads him to take setting-up exercises every morning, profoundly influenced Byrd's later career when he was in the U. S. Naval Academy. Displaying an already well-developed flair for the spectacular, he undertook a particularly difficult stunt as a member of the Annapolis gymnastic team. During practice he fell, breaking his leg. Because of the injury, Byrd was unable to continue in active Navy duty after graduation in 1912. He was retired for physical disability in 1916.

Returning to active duty and entering the new Naval aviation service during the World war, Byrd was stationed in Canada. After the Armistice, he assisted in preparations for the transatlantic flight of the Navy flying-boat, NC-4. Much to his disappointment, Byrd was not allowed to go on

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the flight, although he had done important pioneer work in blind flying and was the inventor of a special sextant and a drift indicator. Never a brilliant pilot, Byrd's aeronautical work has been in the field of navigation.

SERVING as unofficial lobbyist for Naval aviation, Byrd won the attention of many Congressmen. In 1924, by special act of Congress, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy, still on the retired list. The rare honor of special promotion was to come to Byrd twice more in later years—to commander in 1926, after his North Pole flight, and to Rear Admiral in 1930, after the first Antarctic expedition.

This first promotion opened the door to exploration. With the financial backing of auto manufacturer Edsel Ford and John D. Rockefeller, jr., who advanced $15,000 each, Byrd organized an aviation unit in the MacMillan-Navy polar expedition of 1925. With his polar wings won by 3,000 miles of Arctic flying, Byrd was ready for his first major feat. On May 9, 1926, he and pilot Floyd Bennett made a 1,360-mile, 15½-hour dash from Spitzbergen to the North Pole and back. The somewhat less successful 4,200-mile transatlantic flight, which landed Byrd and his three companions in a crack-up on the French seacoast, followed in 1927.

The two antarctic expeditions, 1928-30 and 1933-35, were Byrd's most notable successes. On the first he not only accomplished the flight over the South Pole, on November 29, 1929, but he also led a party of 42 men through 20 Antarctic months without a fatality or a permanent injury.

BYRD'S critics, who claim he is more adventurer than serious explorer, most frequently point to an incident in the second Antarctic expedition as an example of his self-dramatization. For seven months, during the sunless polar winter with temperatures ranging to 70 degrees below zero, Byrd lived alone in a seven by nine foot hut 123 miles from the base camp at Little America. His own story of this experience, told in the last of his five books, *Alone*, gives two reasons why he undertook the ordeal, in which carbon-monoxide poisoning from a faulty stove-pipe very nearly cost his life. An inland weather observation base was essential, he maintains, and it was impossible to transport equipment for more than one man. Furthermore, he said, "for ten years, I've lived a crowded life . . . Out there, I can live in utter simplicity . . . take stock, perhaps, of the things we live and die by."

After his rescue, his hair grown gray and his eyes hollow, Byrd told a friend: "I gained something worthwhile out there . . . Most of us have lost, I think, the art of living within ourselves; and few know the real values of life . . ." As to what they are, he said, "you must find out for yourself."

NAMES

At the Museum of the Tarrytown Historical Society in Tarrytown, N. Y., last week, officials announced that they would exhibit a dime given away by the late JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. Tarrytown is next to Pocantico Hills, where Rockefeller once made his home. Soliciting dimes, the Museum had received one offer from a man who had nicked the millionaire for 14.

• • •

At the opening of Robert L. ("Believe It Or Not") Ripley's "Odditorium" of sideshow attractions at the New York World's Fair, one exhibit appeared to be camouflaged. He was a retired British Army officer who now claims to be the most completely

International

Omi Claims a New World Mark

tattooed man in the world. His name is just OMI.

• • •

Asked why he was wearing a piece of adhesive tape on his right hand, Governor A. HARRY MOORE of New Jersey admitted that he had blistered a finger banging on a bass drum. He explained: "Somebody gave the drum to me as a birthday present because they knew I had always wanted to play one." The Governor is 60 years old.

• • •

John J. Bennet, Jr., Attorney General of New York State, received a letter addressed to "Mr. AARON BURR, Attorney General, New York City." Burr, later Vice President of the United States, held the New York state office from 1789 to 1791.

• • •

Arriving at the New York World's Fair, CHARLIE McCARTHY, assisted by EDGAR BERGEN, was welcomed by 12 Indians on horseback, 16 midgets and a salute of 21 fire-crackers. New York's Mayor FIORELLO LAGUARDIA told the famous radio dummy: "I could use someone like you in my administration." Later, glancing at the Fair's guest book, which contains the names of President Roosevelt, King George, Queen Elizabeth and the Crown Princes and Princesses of Norway and Sweden, Charlie exclaimed in surprise: "Why, I'm the first important guy that's been out here so far!"

• • •

Near Hyannisport, Mass., the summer estate of JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, American Ambassador to Great Britain, suffered an invasion of terns. The birds attacked Mrs. Kennedy, who was saved from injury by a wastebasket thrown over her head by her father, John F. Fitzgerald, former mayor of Boston. A State Conservation Commission officer, also wearing a wastebasket, investigated the situation and promised that the terns would be less active when the nesting season was over.

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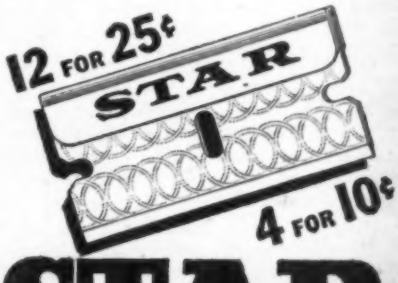

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WOMEN IN THE NEWS

Swim Suits, 1939

A few years back, Dame Fashion decreed for women extremely revealing swim suits. Only the most perfectly formed young figures could hope to look attractive, for not even expensive suits made a pretense of hiding bumps or angles.

Last week, the peak of the 1939 season found women looking better than they ever had on the beach. Perfect figures, as usual, got their full share of attention, but their less fortunate sisters also managed to look pretty well.

By far and away the most popular suit of this season is the "dressmaker," which last summer enjoyed its first big season in years. A dressmaker suit is softer, looser and longer than the classic one-piece diving suit, which is still the favorite for strenuous swimming; it has a very definite skirt. This year's favorite dressmaker is a flaring princess-style tunic attached, about the waist, to a tight-fitting garment of rayon or cotton jersey. The skirt, which is often pleated at the front for extra fullness, disguises bumpy or skinny thighs. The neck is V-shaped in front, quite low in back with adjustable straps. In non-stretchable material, these dressmakers are often zipped or buttoned up to the waist in back for a neat fit.

More often than not, this dressmaker is chosen in printed, striped or checked cotton. Satin lastex is favored by slimmer women and is an all-around favorite this year in all types of suits. Other dressmakers, ranging from $1.95 to $45, come in sharkskin, crash linen, pique, rayon jersey, gingham, real silk, or even taffeta, with ruffles.

A style introduced several years ago for slim little figures is gaining new headway this year. It is the two-piece bra-and-short combination which leaves the "midriff" bare. For those who can wear it, it is very flattering. It is seen most often in satin laxtex—striped or printed; the trunks are usually made slim and straight. The prevailing feminine influence shows up in these suits, however, in amusing ways. Some of them are made of red-and-white checked gingham, with white ruffles at the neck and on the edge of the panties; other have wide circular skirts (attached to panties) instead of trunks; others are draped like a South Sea native's pareu, and still others are bunchy around the hips like a baby's rompers. The bras have halter necks or straps.

In color and design, this season's suits are riotous. Red is a fashion leader, although blues in all shades, as usual, predominate. White is a fad this year, particularly for young things with tanned skins. Black, royal blue and maroon are favored by older women.

Prints, though, dominate the fashion picture, and in good designs are usually more expensive than solid colors. Splashy flower patterns in bold colors, block prints and smaller all-over designs appear on nearly all cotton dressmakers and on the smartest satin lastex, tightly-fitting maillots (see cut).

The Satin Lastex Maillot Is Favored by Slimmer Women

With swim suits in such varied materials, styles and colors hardly anything that appears on the beach, short of a scaly mermaid, should cause undue attention.

Stubborn Sisters

Night passenger and mail planes no longer stop at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Instead, they go on to Oklahoma City, 125 miles away, and send their Tulsa cargo back by rail. Naturally, this irks the Tulsa airport authorities, but they can't do a thing about it and it's all because of a pair of Virginia-born spinster twins.

The sisters, Maud Ellen and Rose Littlefield, live in a little house a few hundred feet from the north end of the field's north-south runway. Once prosperous voice and piano teachers, they moved there from downtown Tulsa about 10 years ago to get air and quiet for a tubercular brother, Ben. They opened a tea and gift shop to raise money.

Then progress, in the form of a wide, hard-surfaced runway, marched right up to within a few hundred feet of their bedroom window. Because of the direction of prevailing winds, their end of the runway was in almost constant use. Huge, 21-passenger planes constantly skimmed the little house in take-offs and landings. Their constant roar, said the Littlefields, frightened away customers and cracked the plaster.

The spinsters had to mortgage their house and before long were unable to meet the payments. Blaming the zooming planes, they sued the airport, the city and American Airlines for $2,500 damages last May. As a defiant gesture, they erected two 45-foot poles over their house to frighten away planes. They lost the suit and had to take down the poles.

Last week, with a renewed sternness, the Littlefield twins erected two 45-foot radio masts, with copper wire strung between them. Looming 10 feet above the field's obstruction lights, they stood dark and dangerously in the path of the big planes. The Civil Aeronautics Authority immediately banned night landings over the Littlefield house, citing the masts as "grave hazards."

Airport officials threatened in vain, but the sisters refuse to take down their masts unless they get $3,000 cash damages or the airport buys their house. Said Miss Rose: "Neither my sister nor I write any air mail letters or travel by air, so it doesn't inconvenience us in the least."

Distaff Notes

¶ At the General Electric Company plant in Schenectady, N. Y., a department for abstruse mathematical calculations in connection with steam turbine design is run entirely by women. Miss Emily T. Hannan, who originally studied to be a teacher, is the head.

¶ Dr. Paul Popenoe, Los Angeles marriage expert, has found that plenty of women do the proposing, and that 70 out of 80 get their men. Women "pop the question" when they are older than the men, as a rule. "Possibly they are more aggressive, or getting desperate," he suggested.

¶ Gray-haired Marion Rice Hart, an Englishwoman, arrived in New York last week in her 80-foot ketch, the Vanora, after a 30,000-mile trip around the world. Though she employed professional seamen, Mrs. Hart acted as her own skipper throughout the trip, and did much of the actual piloting.

THE MOVIE WORLD

Guild on Gifts

In Hollywood, it is Christmas all the year around. Busily seeking or returning favors, everyone gives costly presents to everyone else who could be helpful. Newspaper and magazine writers get more than they give; studio executives and stars get a good deal. But at the bottom of this dizzy stepladder of giving is a group which often gives but seldom receives—the movie extras.

Nearly every time they work on a picture, they are asked for "voluntary" contributions toward an expensive present for the director, the producer or the leading players. Last week, the Screen Actors Guild took notice of the extras' plight. Receiving the Guild's favorable consideration was a resolution to forbid extras to give presents to their superiors on a picture. The Guild's attention was called to this traditional practice by a recent incident in which extras on location for an outdoor picture were asked to contribute enough money to give the director a horse and saddle.

Chief long-time factor in the Guild decision to enact mandatory protection for over-generous extras, however, was the low earning power of extras as a group. In 1938, the 8,875 extras on the Central Casting Bureau's rolls made an average daily wage of $10.78, but worked, on the average, only 29.77 days during the year. The average yearly wage was $320.92, and 6,580 extras earned less than $500. Only 74 earned from $2,000 to $3,000. From their wages, most extras had to spend large sums for extensive wardrobes to enable them to take a part on a moment's notice.

You'll Be Seeing

Second Fiddle (20th Century-Fox): To explain her accent this time, Sonja Henie appears as a Minnesota school teacher who wins a nation-wide contest for the title role in "Girl of the North." From this promising satirical beginning, however, the film drifts into a conventional behind-the-scenes Hollywood musicale. Tyrone Power, improved by a rare (for him) modern-dress role, is a press-agent assigned to build up a romance between the new star and a fading matinee idol (Rudy Vallee). Inevitably he falls for her himself. An innocuous Irving Berlin score sung by Vallee and Dorothy Arnold and a few lovely skating sequences make this passable entertainment. Best scenes are some comic exchanges between Power and Edna May Oliver.

* * *

On Borrowed Time (M-G-M): With the fantastic trick of showing death in the guise of a man, many authors have written fascinating pieces. In this picture Death (Sir Cedric Hardwick) is in an apple tree from which he can't escape until a strong-willed old Yankee "Gramps" Northrup says the word. And "Gramps" will not say it until he is sure his grandson "Pud" does not fall into the clutches of a hard-bitten aunt. The dramatization of a book by Lawrence Watkin who, in turn, got the idea from a Chaucerian legend, "On Borrowed Time" is a whimsical tale. With Lionel Barrymore as "Gramps," Bobs Watson as "Pud," the film has as much rollicking American boy-and-man humor as fantasy. Beulah Bondi is particularly good as "Granny," and of all the mean old aunts that fiction has ever created, Eily Malyon is herewith nominated as queen.

International

Sir Cedric: Death Is in the Apple Tree

* * *

Five Came Back (RKO): When a modest little Class B picture turns out better than some of the current "A" products, everyone is surprised, particularly the prodigy's home studio. Last year, RKO turned this neat trick with its homey "A Man to Remember." This year, it repeats with an entirely different type of film. Utilizing a common melodramatic device, "Five Came Back" finds a party of 11 people grounded in the South American head-

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hunting country when their plane stalls. The repaired machine can only take five of them aloft again. How they decide who is to go makes a forceful psychological drama. A fine cast brings the strangely assorted passengers to life; outstanding are Joseph Calleia, Wendy Barrie, Lucille Ball and C. Aubrey Smith.

FASHIONS

SUMMER STYLE FLASHES

4100—Here are two smart frocks that are basically the same. The light-hearted basque frock has a full skirt, a tiny, smooth waist and a sweetheart neckline, while the more tailored dress sports an all-around pleated skirt and a notched collar. Designed for 12 to 20 and 30 to 40. A 16, pleated dress, requires 5⅛ yards 39 inch fabric; other version, 5¼ yards 35 inch.

768—Two saucy little aprons that lighten kitchen tasks. Both have attractively shaped tops, full skirts and handy pockets. One looks crisp in gingham, with ric-rac trim; the other calls for a dainty bow-knot print, with ruffled edges. Designed for small, medium and large. A small, apron A, requires 1⅞ yards 35 inch fabric; apron B, 2⅛ yards.

9013—Every fashion-wise woman knows what a rippling, soft jabot will do for a matronly bustline. The jabot of this graceful dress continues right from the curved yoke, and both look smart in contrast, as shown in small view. The bodice has nice, easy lines. Designed for 36 to 50. A 36 requires 4 yards 39 inch fabric.

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POLAND—

(Continued from page 4)

Third of Poland's triumvirs is saturnine Josef Beck. A pet of Pilsudski's, he has been Poland's foreign minister for seven years. Although Poland is squeezed between Germany and Russia, Beck has escaped domination by either.

Both Rydz-Smigly and Beck were members of Pilsudski's legion; an army point of view dominates the government. The landowners—Radziwills, Potockis, Pionatowskis and other descendants of noble families who own perhaps a quarter of Poland's land—run the elections. All Poles over 24 may vote, but their candidates must be acceptable in every way to the landowners.

. . . The Peasants' Choice

If Poles were to vote freely for a leader tomorrow, their choice probably would not be Moscicki, Rydz-Smigly or Beck. Paderewski himself has criticized what he calls "government by the elite." Poles probably would choose heavy-faced Wincenty Witos.

Witos does not belong to the government-sponsored Camp of National Unity. He wears farmers' boots, and is leader of Poland's Peasant Party. In exile since 1930, he returned to Poland last spring by invitation of a worried government anxious to receive as wide public support as possible. Like Witos, many Poles think that some of their country's most important problems have not been solved.

By American economic standards, Poland is a rural slum. It has only six cities (Warsaw, Poznan, Lodz, Katowice, Cracow and Lwow) of more than 125,000 population. Poles live mostly in small villages; 61 per cent of them get their living from the land. In his recent book, *Poland: Key to Europe*, R. L. Buell of the American Foreign Policy Association estimates one-quarter of the population is continually on the verge of starvation.

Poland is one of three European countries which have oil fields, and is high on the list of nations producing pigs, potatoes, rye, lumber and coal. But Poland usually imports more than she exports.

Poland's poverty is almost unbelievable. Many peasants have a cash income which averages only two cents a day. The entire nation's income in 1937 was less than three billion dollars—proportionately, less than one-sixth as great as American national income. In some districts, Poles still split matchsticks so that they can be used to light more than one fire, and use cooking water over and over again to save salt. Sugar and milk are luxuries seldom seen on Polish tables; standard diet of many Poles is potatoes and black rye bread.

Polish agriculture is inefficient on a mass scale. At the death of the father in a Polish family, his land usually is divided among all his sons. As a result, many Polish farms are strips only six feet wide; a farmer may have to walk a mile or more to get from one of his strips to the next. Polish soil is not rich, and 12 acres of it are the bare minimum for subsistence; about half of Polish farms are smaller than this.

International

Moscicki, Rydz-Smigly and Beck (l. to r.): They Inherited "Grandfather's" Mantle

. . . Government In Business

During the two centuries of its captivity by Russia, Austria and Germany, Poland skipped the industrial revolution altogether. Only agency with sufficient money and enterprise to modernize the nation is the government. It has gone into business with a vengeance.

Nearly all of the railroads, the merchant ships, the postal system, radio companies, telegraph wires and telephones are owned by the government. The government also owns or controls nearly all iron production, half the metal industry, and nearly half of all the forests of the country. It has monopolies in the production of alcohol, tobacco, matches and salt. To foster independent enterprise, the govern-

ment has granted monopolies in many other branches of production. In south Poland, it is building roads and supplying power for a Central Industrial District somewhat like America's TVA.

Despite government efforts to ease the farm problem by redistribution of land and to speed industrialization by national operations, Poland still is extremely backward. In the whole country, for instance, there are only 28,000 automobiles and trucks; Polish roads are so bad that 10,000 of these are useless.

Poland's problems are not made any easier by the fact that its population is not uniform. Nearly all Poles are Roman Catholic, but not all Poles are Polish by blood. Now that Czecho-Slovakia has disappeared, Poland has larger minorities than any other nation in central or western Europe.

Germans in Poland number 750,000, and most of them are pro-Nazi. Jews in Poland number 3,000,000. Not because there is any basic anti-Semitism in Poland, but because there is poverty everywhere, Gentiles have forced nearly one-third of them out of business. Poland's largest minority is its bloc of 5,000,000 Ukrainians. Luckily for Poland, most of them stopped dreaming of an independent Ukraine when Adolf Hitler gobbled up Czecho-Slovakia.

Poland's Germans, Jews, Ukrainians and Poles together are multiplying faster than the people of any other country west of Russia. While Poland's industrial production lags, it has to support a population which has increased by one-half in the last 20 years.

. . . While the Settling is Good

Many of Poland's difficulties arise from its dense population, but so does much of Poland's importance. One fact about Poland which European statesmen never forget is that in 15 years, it will have as many people as France. Perhaps for this reason, Adolf Hitler appears anxious to settle accounts with Poland now, while the settling is still good.

From the sheer weight of its people, Poland already is becoming a first-rate power. Because of its strategic position in Europe, it is a power to be wooed. Lying between Germany and Russia in the dead center of Europe, it appears for the time being to hold the continent's balance of strength.

On the west, France and Great Britain cannot oppose Adolf Hitler without Poland to divert him in the east. Hitler cannot march southeast with an unfriendly Poland on his flank—hence his urge to humble the nation once humbled by Frederick the Great.

. . . Friends and Enemies

Until five months ago, thanks to Foreign Minister Beck, Poland had no active enemies, but neither did it have any staunch friends. It had a pact of mutual assistance with France and Rumania; it had pacts of non-aggression with Germany and Russia.

Because both Poland and the Reich are have-not nations which want to expand, Polish policy was distinctly pro-German—so much so that many Poles regarded the French pact as a dead letter. During the Munich crisis, Poland lent only the faintest kind of diplomatic support to Czechoslovakia; afterwards, Polish troops took the old Polish district of Teschen from the Czechs.

To Poles, and particularly to Foreign Minister Beck, Germany's final absorption of Czecho-Slovakia was like a bomb blowing up next door. Adolf Hitler soon sent demands to Warsaw itself. First, he asked that Danzig be returned to the Reich. Second, he asked that Germany be given a 15-mile-wide strip across the Polish Corridor on which to build motor roads.

Racially, the self-governing Free City of Danzig is German. Historical-

International

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ly, it is Polish rather than German property. Economically, it is controlled by Poland, whose imports and exports pass through it duty-free. Foreign Minister Beck replied to Berlin that he was willing to consider a plan for joint German-Polish administration of the city. He refused Germany's demand for motor highways, but offered to permit more German trains to cross the Corridor from Germany to East Prussia.

. . . End of a Pact

Next thing that Beck knew, German troops were mobilizing on the Corridor; although the official announcement was not made until a month later, the German-Polish non-aggression pact was at end. Fortunately for Poland, however, Beck had not become so deeply involved as to lose connections elsewhere. Fortunately also, Europe was still deeply shocked by the death of Czecho-Slovakia.

Beck demanded and was able to get promises of British and French aid. For the first time in many months, a Soviet ambassador took up offices in Warsaw. Poland now has one active enemy—Germany—but she has friends who are equally important.

Poland by itself would be no mean enemy for Germany to challenge. Since 1920, nearly half of the Polish budget has been spent on the army. Having only 75 miles of seacoast, Poland has virtually no navy, but it has 1,500 planes, being Europe's sixth ranking air power.

Poland's army is rough, tough and capably officered. Its 40 divisions are short on tanks and trucks, but to make up for this lack, its cavalry is the finest in Europe. On declaration of war, Poland could muster 5,000,000 men within a short time; Germany might be able to assemble 6,000,000. But because military service has been compulsory in Poland for 20 years and in Germany for only five, Poland's reserves would be more fit for battle than Germany's.

Nor have Poles forgotten their 200 years of servitude in the empires of Russia, Germany and Austria. Even if Britain and France did not help, most of them would die fighting rather than surrender to foreign rule again. Poland's official newspapers constantly have repeated: "Poland is no Czechoslovakia."

. . . Of Tanks and Roads

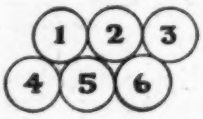
Last week, dispatches from Warsaw told a significant little story about a Polish official and a German military attache watching an army parade. Said the German official to the Polish official: "Why do you have tanks for your army? You have no roads to run them on." Said the Pole to the German: "No, but you have."

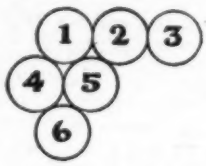
Poles are not afraid. After considering the situation, Adolf Hitler may decide to leave them alone, and for a good reason. Should he challenge, and should Britain and France stand by, Polish patriots may be the rock on which the Nazi sledge-hammer will break.

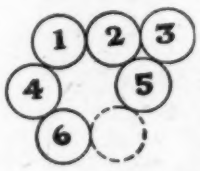
PASTIME and SMILES

Penny Puzzle Solution

Here is the solution to last week's interesting penny puzzle. First arrange the six pennies in two rows as shown in the first group sketched here, with No. 5 exactly touching Nos. 1 and 2 and No. 6 touching Nos. 5, 2 and 3. Then, without moving any of the other coins even the slightest fraction of an inch, carefully shift No. 6 to the position shown in the second group. That done, place No. 5 against Nos. 2 and 3 as shown in the third group, to get the proper position of No. 5. Then shift No. 3 to the position indicated by the dotted circle in group three. If you have followed these instructions carefully, the space in the center of the six coins will admit a seventh which will touch all six of the others. Try it.







Tossing Game

Dad's work bench in the cellar and Mother's kitchen upstairs contain all the equipment needed for this tossing game for rainy days or party gatherings. From the kitchen borrow Mother's oldest muffin pan. Then go to the work bench and select five light iron washers. With chalk number the six cups in the muffin tin in pairs, thus: 5-10, 15-20 and 25-30. Place the muffin pan on a table or on the floor, stand off about six feet and try to toss the washers into the muffin cups. Any number of players may participate, with each tossing, in turn, the five washers. Score is decided by adding the numbers in the muffin cups in which a tosser lands washers. The highest score for the five tosses wins the game.

Brain Teaser

Contributed by T. L. Handrick of Howard Lake, Minn., this week's problem is as follows: A highway runs straight north from Hilltown to Green Corners. A railroad intersects this highway at Hilltown and then runs straight in a north-easterly direction. At Green Corners a county road runs straight east and west, crossing both the highway and the railroad. There is a mailbox (A) on the highway 174 rods north of the intersection at Hilltown. There is another mailbox (B) on the county road 60 rods west of the railroad crossing. The distance along the railroad from intersection to intersection is 50 rods greater than the highway distance from Hilltown to Green Corners. The distance "as the crow flies" from mailbox to mailbox is 40 rods greater than the distance from mailbox A to Green Corners. The problem is: Find the distance from each mailbox to Green Corners. Answer next week.

Answer to Last Week's—The second bottle would contain five-eighths brandy.

Ring-String Trick

For this trick the performer borrows a light finger ring from someone in the audience and suspends it on a thread from a non-inflammable, stationary object. Then he nonchalantly lights the string near the ring and allows it to burn. To the surprise of all spectators, the charred string will continue to support the ring, even after the last bit of smoke has disappeared. The secret is that the string must previously be soaked in a solution of salt or alum and allowed to become perfectly dry before using.

Smiles

Uncle Eli—A man kin git de reputation ob bein' foolish by sayin' nothin' an' grinnin'.

Uncle George—Yessah; an' he kin git de reputation of bein' wise by sayin' nothin' an' lookin' wise.

Bettina—People say I grow younger every day.

Skjold—Yes, years ago you were 30 and now you are only 25.

Hostess—Now, Sonny, why don't you go and play with your little friends?

Sonny—I have only one little friend, and I hate him.

Wimpus—Do you give a guarantee with this hair restorer?

Barber Dzudi—Guarantee, sir? Why, we give a comb!

Mrs. Berzan—There's a hat in that shop I'd give anything for.

Miss Petzing—Would you, really?

Mrs. Berzan—Yes, really; and won't you be a sport, my dear, and let me catch my husband kissing you?

Little Jackie—Oh, mother! Just look at that man! He hasn't a hair on his head.

Mother—Hush, dear, he will hear you.

Jackie—Oh, doesn't he know it?

Prospective Customer—Do you keep fountain pens here?

Clerk (brightly)—No, we sell them.

Prospective Customer—Okay, but keep the one you might have sold me if you hadn't been so smart.

Zoole—Well, back from visiting the great scientist? How did you find Mr. Einstein?

Kulper—Brushed the hair aside and there he was.

Mrs. Stubblefield—If my husband should bring some friends home to dinner tonight, are you prepared?

Cook—Yes, ma'am. My bag is already packed.

Meeker—Tell me, Jimmie, do you ever peep through the keyhole when your sister and I are sitting here on the davenport alone?

Jimmie—Sometimes, when mother or sister Jane aren't looking.

Dinocan—Before Jim's marriage he always said marriages were made in heaven.

Dolcini—Yes, he still says they're made there, but now he always adds that heaven can't be the place it's cracked up to be.

Emogene—I'll bet we have something at our house you don't have. We have a new baby.

Hughberta—Aw, gee; we have more than that at our house. We have a new Daddy.

Peewitt—Why do you have such misspelled words and bad grammar on the signs in your windows?

Storekeeper Quiggle—So people will think I'm a fool and come in expecting to get the best of me. Thanks to those signs, business is the best I've had in years.

HOUSEHOLD

Coffee for a Crowd

Quantity cooking is necessary for church picnics, beach parties, family reunions and other such outdoor gatherings. Because a good cup of coffee adds much to the enjoyment of these outing feasts, here is a quantity recipe that assures 25 cups of delicious coffee:

Mix two cups of ground coffee, a few grains of salt, one tablespoon of beaten egg, one mashed egg shell and cold water to moisten. Place the mixture in a thin muslin or cheesecloth bag large enough to allow the coffee to swell and water to circulate through the coffee freely. Tie the bag tightly and put it in a vessel containing three and a half quarts of hot water. Bring to the boiling point and let stand 20 minutes over low heat without boiling. Any tightly covered vessel except an iron one may be used as the coffee maker or pot.

Butterscotch Pie

Dad and the youngsters will call this pie "smooth." Providing four to six generous servings, the recipe calls for these ingredients: one and a half cups milk; one cup light brown sugar; two eggs; six tablespoons butter; one teaspoon vanilla, and one baked nine-inch pie shell.

Filler: Place the butter and flour together in a light saucepan and blend over a low fire until smooth. Add cold milk a little at a time, stirring constantly. Boil a minute, then add brown sugar and stir while it boils two minutes. Next add the egg yolks, one at a time, and stir each in thoroughly. Cook until thickened slightly, then remove from fire and cool. When cool, add vanilla and pour into the baked pie shell.

Meringue: Beat the egg whites until stiff, then add the six tablespoons sugar, one at a time. Beat in the sugar until the whites stand in peaks. Finally, place the meringue over the pie to cover the surface thoroughly and bake in moderate oven for 15 minutes or until the meringue is a delicate brown.

Week's Hints

¶ Paraffin used for sealing jellies should be "smoking" hot.

¶ Add a little grated orange and lemon rind to iced tea for a delicate flavor.

¶ Chocolate used in cooked or uncooked frosting should be cooled after it is melted.

¶ In egg cooking the secret of success is to cook slowly at moderate heat.

¶ Horseradish may be added to whipped cream and served as a sauce with baked, boiled or fried ham.

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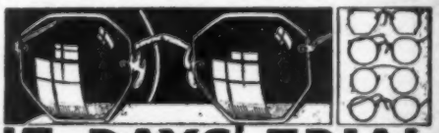

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